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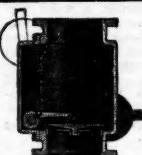
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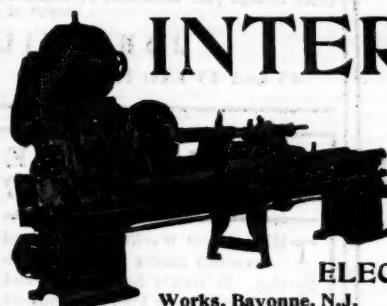
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The War Department this week took action on the question of whether the Army should pay State taxes levied by Virginia on United States Army transports in harbor at Newport News, Va. The Judge Advocate General of the Army has held that charges made in pursuance of acts of the Virginia legislature, regulating the quarantine or port service of that State, constitute a State tax upon an instrumentality of the United States and, for that reason, cannot be paid out of funds appropriated for the support of the Army. "It has been authoritatively held," the Judge Advocate General says, "that in the distribution of powers which was accomplished in the Constitution of the United States, certain police powers are reserved to the several States, as to which their jurisdiction is plenary. In the exercise of these police powers several of the States have enacted quarantine and port regulations, and these regulations must be observed by such public vessels of the United States as come into State territorial waters. In other words, public vessels of the United States must conform to the quarantine laws and harbor regulations of a State because the subjects of quarantine and harbor regulation are within the jurisdiction of the State, in virtue of its police power. But charges imposed in the execution of such laws, being in the nature of imposts, cannot be paid by the United States. If the thing done, however, is in the nature of a service to the United States, and it can be placed on a contractual basis, there is no objection to paying the bill. For example, if a State steam boiler inspector insists upon his right, in virtue of State laws, to inspect steam boilers on a reservation over which jurisdiction has been ceded, he should be advised that such an inspection cannot be permitted. If, on the other hand, it is deemed necessary to have Government boilers inspected, as a measure of safety, inspection may be made by the State inspector, and he can be paid for the service rendered; but his charge cannot be paid as a State fee or tax, for reasons already stated."

The necessity for the sending of troops to Cuba has completely upset the plans of the War Department for the selection of organizations to go to the Philippines in 1907 and 1908, to relieve those organizations which will be entitled to come home then. The question of whether service in Cuba is to be counted as "foreign service" has already been decided in the affirmative, but whether only the two battalions of an organization which went to Cuba shall be entitled to "foreign service" credit and the home battalion sent alone to the Philippines later, or whether the entire regiment, including the home battalion, is to get credit for foreign service, is a question as yet undecided. It is said at the War Department that this highly important matter will not be determined until early in 1907, when it will be necessary for the Secretary of War to decide what organizations will go to the Philippines in that year to relieve the five regiments of Infantry, two regiments of Cavalry and three batteries of Artillery entitled to come home then. The records of the War Department show that these regiments of Infantry went to the Philippines in 1905, beginning in April of that year, and are, therefore, entitled to come home in 1907: The 19th, the 9th, the 16th, the 13th and the 15th. The 8th and 7th Cavalry are also entitled to come home in 1907 as is the 5th Field Battery of Artillery and the 26th and 28th Mountain Batteries. What regiments will relieve these organizations is yet undecided. The matter is of considerable importance to the Army and the decision of the General Staff will be awaited with great interest. Whether or not it will be thought advisable to send on foreign service the "home battalion" of the organization in Cuba is also a question of importance.

The lamentable death of the late Lieut. Clarence England, U.S.N., has indirectly served to disclose still further the amicable relations existing between the United States

and the French republic. As explained in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 4 of the present year, Lieutenant England, navigating officer of the U.S.S. Chattanooga, of the Asiatic Fleet, while on the bridge of that vessel as she was leaving the harbor of Chefoo, China, for the target range on July 28, was struck by a bullet fired from a French warship engaged in small arms practice near by, and so badly wounded that he died a few hours afterward. The French authorities offered sincere expressions of regret and an investigation instituted by the late Rear Admiral Train, then commanding the Asiatic Fleet, resulted in a report describing the shooting as purely accidental. Following international usage, the affair might have been regarded as ended at that point, but it appears that the French government, with a fine sense of the proprieties, is desirous of giving some further assurance of sorrow for an accident which led to the untimely death of an accomplished American Navy officer. To that end, according to unofficial reports, the French Foreign Office has inquired whether the family of Lieutenant England would accept an indemnity from France, and it is added that as the result of a conference between the Navy Department, the State Department and Lieutenant England's representatives, the French government has a reply in the affirmative. With the final action of France which, it is said will be prompt and generous, the official record of the melancholy affair at Chefoo will be closed in a manner highly honorable to all interests.

Miss Phoebe W. Cousins, of St. Louis, who for a quarter of a century has been an earnest advocate of temperance reform, announces that she will appear before Congress at the approaching session to urge the restoration of the canteen feature of the Army post exchange. "The prohibition of the sale of beer and light wines at post exchanges," says Miss Cousins, "has demoralized the soldiers and been only a cause of harm. It has made them patronize low dives and resorts, which would have little attraction if the canteen were restored. As for the old soldiers, I think it was ridiculous to deprive them of their beer, which they enjoyed as they sat about their tables in the evening. It relieved their loneliness." It is highly creditable to Miss Cousins's courage and breadth of mind that she should resolve to appeal to Congress for a correction of the evil and injustice which it committed in abolishing the canteen, and we should like to believe that her effort might prove successful, but unfortunately there is little if any reason to hope for such an outcome. The enemies of the canteen simply refuse to believe the testimony of those who speak in its favor. They plainly intimate that officers in command of troops, chaplains, medical officers and others who declare that the present law is pernicious are not telling the truth. Perhaps Miss Cousins, if she persists in her determination to appeal to Congress, will be more or less politely informed that she is not to be believed.

A writer who opposed the organization of "Boys Brigades" on the ground that they inculcate a spirit contrary to Christianity and the teachings of the Bible, is effectively answered by a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who says in part: "In the Bible no figure is used more often or more emphatically than that of the fighter. Christ himself speaks of the kingdom of heaven suffering violence, and the violent taking it by force. St. Paul employs no more striking imagery than that of the warrior and his armor, and in the Apocalypse we read that 'the armies which were in heaven followed Him (the word of God) upon white horses, and out of His mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it He should smite the nations and rule them with a rod of iron. In what better way can the idea of fighting the good fight (St. Paul again) be impressed on the minds of growing lads than by forming them into organizations like the 'Boys' Brigades' and 'Knights of Temperance,' and training them to march in columns of companies singing that soul-stirring battle song—'Onward, Christian Soldiers, Marching as to War?' The statement is made that there never has been, is not, and never will be a 'Christian soldier.' What of Oliver Cromwell, of 'Chinese' Gordon, of Sir Henry Havelock, of Captain Phillip, of our own Navy, and a host of other God-fearing men, who did not and do not think it inconsistent with their duty to their Maker to take service in the ranks of their country's fighting machines?"

Mr. Richmond P. Hobson, late U.S.N., and at present a representative-elect from Alabama, has frequently given expression to his dread of the "yellow peril," but never in more fervid terms than in an address in Yonkers on Nov. 13, in the course of which he said: "I believe that on the judgment day God will demand from America the peace of the world. But there are other things to be considered. To-day the Japanese are uniting the whole yellow race for the conquest of the world. They have all the modern improvements in war and they can fight. The yellow men are coming to the front. United, they can take the Philippine Islands from us, and as they are 8,000 miles away, we never can get them back again. There are 600,000,000 Christians and 1,000,000,000 heathen good men all over the world. They should join hands, for we all believe in the brotherhood of man."

All accounts indicate that the prevention of the threatened trouble between the Government and the Utes in Montana and Wyoming is due entirely to the tact, frankness and fair-dealing of the Army officers who were sent to negotiate with the restless tribesmen. Col. Alexander

Rodgers, 6th U.S. Cav.; Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th U.S. Cav., and Capt. Carter P. Johnson, also of the 10th, have succeeded completely in gaining the confidence and good will of the Utes and the result is that the trouble which two or three weeks ago seemed likely to precipitate an armed conflict will probably be adjusted peacefully and to the satisfaction of all interested. Colonels Rodgers and Augur award the highest praise to Captain Johnson for his successful efforts to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty, and it is a most fortunate thing that Captain Johnson is to remain at Fort Meade with the Utes until the President returns from Panama, when he will accompany their representatives to Washington, where they will place their grievances before the Government. The manner in which the Ute affair has been managed is another reminder that our troubles with the Indians have always been handled by the Army far more effectively and more honorably than by any other agency.

It is understood that one of the first bills which will receive the attention of the House of Representatives after Congress meets next month is the bill for the reorganization of the Medical Department of the Army. This measure is earnestly supported by the President of the United States, by the Secretary of War and by the Chief of Staff of the Army, and it will probably be enacted into law within a short time after Congress meets. It has already passed the Senate and been favorably reported to the House from the House Committee on Military Affairs. It would have been passed by the House last session, had it not been that Secretary Taft, when told that either it or the Ordnance bill would have to wait over until the coming session, decided that there was then more pressing need for the enactment of the Ordnance bill. Speaker Cannon, at that time, made a definite promise to the Secretary that he would allow the Medical bill to come up for consideration at the coming session.

It has been decided that Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., who will reach the retirement age on Nov. 26, will remain on duty as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks until Jan. 1, 1907. The question of his successor as chief of that bureau has been considered by Secretary Bonaparte and will be finally decided by the President immediately after his return from his visit to the Isthmus of Panama. It may be stated with authority that an officer of the corps of civil engineers to become Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks had been selected by Secretary Bonaparte prior to the return from the Arctic of Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary. It may also be stated that since Civil Engineer Peary's return no change has been made in the officer whom Secretary Bonaparte will recommend to be Civil Engineer Endicott's successor.

The Board on Revision of Naval Personnel, of which Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry is president, has made two of its reports to the Secretary of the Navy. The only report still to be made by the board is the one relative to officers of the line of the Navy. The report on the staff departments has been submitted, and Secretary Bonaparte has sent copies of it to the chiefs of the various staff departments for remarks. The report on the reorganization of the Navy Department and its methods of conducting business has also been submitted and has been referred by Secretary Bonaparte to the General Board, of which Admiral George Dewey is the president. The remaining report on the line of the Navy, which is, of course, the most important, will be submitted to Secretary Bonaparte on Nov. 20.

While there is a rumor at the War Department that Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General of the Army, will soon retire from active service, there is no particular reason to believe that this is founded on fact. General Humphrey would not retire for age until Sept. 2, 1908, and as he is in perfect health and a most efficient and capable Quartermaster General it is sincerely to be hoped that he will remain in office. Should General Humphrey decide, however, to take advantage of the retirement law and ask to be placed on the retired list, rumor has it that either Col. William S. Patten, Major James B. Aleshire or Major C. A. Devol will be selected for appointment as Quartermaster General.

When Rear Admiral George A. Converse is relieved from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department he will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, now commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station. The assignment of Admiral Brownson to this highly important duty has been definitely decided upon. Admiral Converse, who reached the statutory retirement age of sixty-two years last May, has remained as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation at the earnest solicitation of Secretary Bonaparte. When Secretary Bonaparte becomes Attorney General, Admiral Converse will then actually retire and Admiral Brownson will succeed him.

In reply to a letter from the commanding general of the Northern Division, referring to the spelling of the word aides or aides and requesting information as to the manner in which it is desired that the word should be spelled in official communications, General Ainsworth, Military Secretary of the Army, replied that the form used by his office in official orders and communications is "aide-de-camp."

Manila press despatches announce that Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who was recently brought to trial before the Court of First Instance on charges of misappropriating funds of the insular government while on duty with the civil authorities, has been honorably acquitted. This announcement is of interest for the reason that it adds another to the number of cases of Army officers who have been sent back from the United States to Manila to stand trial on charges of irregularities in the handling of insular funds, and have been vindicated by the civil courts. It was less than a month ago that Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., was tried on similar charges and acquitted by the Court of First Instance in Manila, and it was suggested in these columns at the time that it would have been simple justice if the verdict of the court had required that Captain Fredendall should be reimbursed by the insular government to the full amount of the expense involved in his journey to and from the Philippines, together with the amount expended in preparing his defense. The same remark applies to the case of Captain Kimball. Another case of more than passing interest is that of Capt. Frederick W. Cole, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who was recently ordered to the Philippines for trial and who, according to press despatches, will face a court-martial on Nov. 25 on charges of financial irregularities. In this case it appears that the accused could have pleaded the statute of limitations in bar, but he waived that right and demanded a trial. As stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 20, there is a lack of definite information at the War Department as to the origin and exact nature of the charges against Captain Fredendall, and the same may be true of those against Captains Kimball and Cole. About all that seems clear so far is that several officers of the Quartermaster's Department have been put to the trouble and expense of going back to Manila to defend themselves against charges which the evidence proved to be groundless.

The U.S. supplyship Glacier, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett, which helped tow the drydock Dewey to Manila, arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., Nov. 10, after a round trip of 26,063 miles. On the voyage home the men were given well-earned liberty ashore at different ports. The Glacier left Manila Aug. 16 and took her time getting home. She arrived at Singapore Aug. 26 and her crew was given four days' liberty ashore. The vessel was at Colombo, Sept. 6; Port Said, Sept. 26; Joppa, Sept. 30; Piraeus, Oct. 9; Naples, Oct. 17, and Gibraltar, Oct. 24. Liberty to the men was granted at each port. While in the Mediterranean a wireless call to any "ships of the United States Navy that may be in these waters" was received. The Glacier answered, only to find that Rear Admiral Brownson and his fleet of armored cruisers sent their greetings and begged a rendezvous in Phalerum Bay, the rear harbor of Athens. "Meet us if your orders allow it," said Rear Admiral Brownson. The commander of the Glacier figured that they did, and steamed back two hundred miles to greet his fellow officers. Five days were spent there, and Lieutenant Commander Bennett said that the sight of 500 American sailors standing on the hill of the Acropolis was an inspiring one. There was a week's stay at Naples, where the crew roamed at will over the ruins of Pompeii and several journeyed to Rome. Because of the Athens stop the call scheduled for Nice was left off the program. For ten days after leaving Gibraltar the Glacier had fine weather and then a northwest gale broke on the ship that held for four days when 1,000 miles from New York. As souvenirs of the long tow of the drydock for 13,080 miles the Glacier has in her hold a mile or more of the great hawser that for days stretched astern. More than a thousand tons of freight were brought below decks on the Glacier sent home from the naval headquarters in Manila. A large part of this is condemned material which must be sold. The vessel, save for her foul bottom, is in excellent condition.

Capt. John P. Wade, 2d U.S. Cav., is so favorably impressed with the new law giving increased pay for excellence in marksmanship that he believes it would be wise to go further and award increased pay to medal winners at division and Army competitions during the year following the winning of such medals. He also believes that Congress would be wise to appropriate yearly \$3,100 for prizes to winners in the National Team Match, \$2,000 for prizes to winners in the National Individual Match, and \$65 for prizes to winners in the National Pistol Match. "At first glance," says Captain Wade, in an excellent article on the subject, which appears in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, "this would seem quite an expenditure for the Government to make, but when the result is considered, it is small. These prizes may only be competed for by the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the bona fide members of the State militia. These prizes would attract only men of excellent character to the Service, hence they would have an indirect influence on the class of enlisted men for all services. Think of the intense interest aroused this year during the National Individual Match, when it was known that \$1,000 would be the first prize. \$640 of this was added to first prize by subscription. \* \* \* The interest in rifle shooting in the United States has nearly reached a point commensurate with its importance to the welfare of the nation. It remains now for those who have brought this condition about to keep the interest stimulated to the highest point. There are thousands in this country who have for years been keenly interested in this subject and

who will remain so, but we must see how best to get the younger generation as deeply interested as the older."

Col. John W. Pullman, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., contributes an article on "The American Citizen versus the American Soldier" to the Journal of the Military Service Institution, which presents an earnest plea for increased respect for the uniforms of the Army and Navy and the men who wear them. Colonel Pullman's article purports to be a record of a conversation between a veteran officer of the Army and a prominent civilian in which the relations between the military Services and the people at large are frankly discussed, the officer contending and the citizen agreeing that our soldiers and sailors are entitled to greater consideration from their fellow-Americans than they now receive. "Our officers," says the veteran, "both Army and Navy, are, as a rule, simple, unassuming, broad-minded, modest men of varied experience and therefore generally of good horse-sense. Of course, there are exceptions, as you will find in the ranks of any large class or profession among our people, and we have snobs. Thank God, they occur but seldom, and no one sits on them, flattens them down and brings them to the level of the common herd quicker than their own comrades, their fellow officers. Among themselves, take my word, sir, the United Service has no use for snobs, and their careers as such, among their fellows, is short. Let a soldier in uniform commit publicly the slightest indiscretion, his act, simply because his uniform makes him conspicuous, is noticed, commented on, advertised in the papers, and the whole Army gets the credit. On the other hand, the same indiscretion committed at the same time and place by a score of others, but in civilian garb, attracts not the slightest notice and is passed as a matter of fact."

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., includes in his annual report, the more important features of which we published last week, an interesting account of the relining of a seacoast gun which was undertaken for the purpose of determining the practicability of thus rendering serviceable guns which are or may become unserviceable because of erosion. The gun selected for this experiment was the type 10-inch gun, No. 1, which had successfully withstood 292 rounds without sustaining any injury that could be detected other than that due to the erosive effects of the powder gases. This erosion had become so great as to practically destroy the accuracy of the gun. The work was completed in January, 1906. The lining tube was inserted from the rear and extended to a point 152 inches from the rear end of the powder chamber, being held from forward movement in firing by a shoulder and secured against rotation in firing by knurling at the front end, spline screws at the rear end, and the compression due to the shrinkage employed in assembling. This gun since being relined has been fired fifty-two rounds, in the last eight of which the powder charges were gradually increased until a maximum chamber pressure of 33,150 pounds per square inch was obtained, the standard pressure being 38,000 pounds. While rubber impressions and star-gage measurements of the chamber and bore indicate that the method adopted in lining this gun has been successful, it has been deemed advisable to continue the test further before a decision is reached as to the course to be followed hereafter.

The following opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army with regard to the promotion of chaplains has been approved by the War Department and is self-explanatory: "The Act of April 21, 1904, which now regulates the advancement of chaplains to the grade of major, contemplates that their records shall be examined, from time to time, with a view to determine whether any of them have shown such 'exceptional efficiency' as will entitle them to promotion. The views of this office on the subject of such advancement were fully set forth on May 25, 1904, in a communication to the Chief of Staff. Chaplain Groves's case does not seem to have been sufficiently strong to authorize him to be included among those who were advanced to the grade of major on June 14, 1904. Since then he has been undergoing treatment at Fort Bayard, N.M. While the law expressly provides that disability incurred in the line of duty shall not disqualify a chaplain from receiving the promotion authorized in the Act of April 21, 1904, it is calculated to prevent him from showing the grade of efficiency which must be established in order to entitle him to advancement under the provisions of that act."

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, has directed commanding officers of organizations, stations and detachments to see that all officers and enlisted men under their commands thoroughly understand the following instructions in regard to their duties in Cuba. 1. The President of the United States deems it of the utmost importance that the American forces here should not be engaged in any conflict with Cubans, but that disorders by Cubans should be suppressed by Cubans. 2. Troops are therefore not expected to take part in an active way in the suppression of disorder unless an extreme emergency arises in which it is absolutely necessary for them to protect life or valuable property. Their duties should be generally limited to rendering their good offices in preventing friction between conflicting elements. Their presence in a community should create such a sense of security that the Rural Guards and local police should be able to suppress disorders. To this end all officers and enlisted men of this command will exert every effort to manifest all the courtesy possible to Cubans of

all parties. They will particularly avoid taking sides with any party or faction."

In the annual report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy, from which we quoted at length last week, attention is called to the unsatisfactory status of the Academy band. "This band," says the report, "is the only one in the Service, and in fact in either Service, which is not composed of regularly enlisted men. It is not known how this anomalous situation grew up, but it ought no longer to continue. The musicians are employed under civil service rules, and their pay is insufficient. It has accordingly to be supplemented by contributions from officers and midshipmen, which is a condition of affairs not at all creditable to the Government. Some of the musicians are of advanced age and are now barely able to perform their duties. The entire band should be put on a proper basis. It should be composed of enlisted men, and there should be as many enlisted men in the band at Annapolis as there are in the band at West Point. The leader of the band should receive sufficient compensation to secure and hold a man equal at least to the present incumbent."

Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 7th U.S. Inf., in an article on desertion from the Army which appears in the Journal of the Infantry Association, condemns the practice of mailing deserters' descriptive lists to the local police of the cities where the men enlisted, such places being about the last neighborhoods on earth that a deserter will be found shortly after quitting the Service. "Why not send the descriptive lists to the recruiting officer who enlisted the men," asks Captain Merrill, "and make it as much his duty to follow up deserters as to make a record of enlistments? No one else in the Service has the opportunity or means at hand. He should then receive reports of all desertions from original enlistments in his district, and be required to distribute several copies of each to local constables, to the police and county authorities and, better, to the U.S. marshals, who have special field men depending upon this class of work. Nothing short of a vigorous campaign against the man who breaks his oath and disgraces the Army will bring this crime home to the public and give the real soldier his just share of honor in the community."

In view of the fact, as stated by Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl, J.A.G., U.S.N., that the adoption of the probation system in dealing with prisoners in the Navy is due to the National Prison Association of the United States, it is eminently proper that Chaplain David H. Tribou, U.S.N., who represented the Navy Department at last year's convention, should be delegated to act in the same capacity at this year's meeting. He will have as his colleague Col. Allen C. Kelton, U.S.M.C., who is deeply interested in prison reform and who will submit a report of the proceedings to the Judge Advocate General. The National Prison Association is composed of wardens, superintendents, State officials in charge of the various prisons in the country, and other prison officials, judges, evangelists, penologists, philanthropists, etc., and meets in annual congress. The proceedings of the association are considered important to the Service in view of the steady increase in the number of inmates of our military prisons.

Commenting upon an article deplored the frequency of changes in the personnel of the Cabinet, which appeared in a recent number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Pittsburgh Despatch says: "There is much to be said for this view. Of course, everyone understands the difficulty of retaining members who desire to resign. Secretary Long had served five years. Mr. Morton's retention after the Santa Fe vindication was provocative of sarcastic references. Mr. Moody's ambition lay toward the Department of Justice, and so also seems Mr. Bonaparte's. But, it is argued, Cabinet members should not be appointed to one place with the understanding that they are later shifted to one preferred. For instance, it is held that it would have been better when Mr. Long resigned had some other been selected Secretary of the Navy who would have held on to the post."

In accordance with the law which has removed the limit for the purchases of fuel from Government contractors by officers of the Navy, the Navy Regulations will be changed. At the Navy Department it is thought that comparatively few officers of the Navy realize that there is now no limit placed on the amount of fuel which they are authorized to purchase each year at Government contract prices. They may now buy at these reduced rates all the fuel they need for their personal use. Not only will the Navy Regulations be changed, but a Special Order is in course of preparation at the Navy Department and will be promulgated soon calling the attention of officers to the removal of all restrictions in the matter of the purchase of fuel.

Noting certain recent criticisms upon colored troops and the objections made against their presence in various neighborhoods, an officer attached to an organization whose enlisted force consists of colored men writes: "If Chicago and some other large posts don't want the colored troops, I suggest that we be put somewhere where the people want us. Rebuild old Fort Niobrara and put a brigade of colored troops there, is a good suggestion, or even at Fort Robinson. The people of Nebraska don't mind the color."

## REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL, U.S.A.

According to the annual report of Surg. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, U.S.A., the mean enlisted strength of the Army, American troops, white and colored, for the year 1905, as reported on the monthly sick reports of the medical department, was 56,901, and on returns to the Military Secretary's Office, 58,556. As the former represents the strength of the commands from which the sick returns were made, it was used in calculating all ratios except those for deaths and discharges. As all deaths and discharges were reported even if absent from a command, the total strength as obtained from the Military Secretary was used in calculating ratios pertaining to those subjects. The total number of admissions to sick report was 73,742, equal to an admission rate of 1,295.97, compared with 1,354.89 for the previous year and 1,903.31 for the sexennial period 1898 to 1903. There were 368 deaths from all causes, equivalent to 6.28 per thousand, compared with 6.75 for the previous year and 16 for the six-year period 1898 to 1903.

The discharges for disability were 1,464 and the rate 25.00, as compared with 22.90 for the preceding year and 23.10 for the sexennial period 1898 to 1903. The increase in the discharge for disability figure is easily accounted for by the new system of recruiting; many men are now discharged after enlistment who would formerly have been rejected before enlistment. The constantly non-effective rate was 48.93, compared with 49.80 for the preceding year. These figures are very satisfactory and indicate a steady and progressive improvement in the health of the Army. The report continues:

Venerel diseases were again by far the most important affecting the efficiency of the Army during the year. These diseases were first with admission, discharge, and non-effective rates of 200.34, 3.41 and 12.47, respectively, causing nineteen per cent. of all admissions, fifteen per cent. of all discharges, and thirty per cent. of all non-effectiveness for disease. There were constantly on sick report for this class of diseases 710 men, equal to the loss for the entire year of the service of about eleven full companies of Infantry. The increase noted in all the rates, except that for discharge, for venerel disease indicates a most unsatisfactory condition.

After venerel diseases in order of admission were malarial fevers, which showed a slight increased admission rate of 88.85 and a decreased non-effective rate of 1.85, compared with the figures for the previous year.

The class of diseases which showed a most decided improvement were the diarrhetic affections, with admission and non-effective rates of 84.67 and 2.87, compared with 103.36 and 3.87, respectively, the corresponding rates for the previous year.

Alcoholism was next in order, with an admission rate of 29.65. An increase in the admission, death and non-effective rates compared with the previous year from this cause was noted.

As a cause of death tuberculosis led with a rate of 0.68, a slight increase compared with the previous year; pneumonia was second, rate 0.32, compared with 0.65 for 1904; typhoid fever dropped to 0.29 and diarrhetic diseases to 0.20 respectively, compared with 0.33 and 0.30, the corresponding rates for last year.

As a cause of discharge for disability venerel diseases led with a rate of 3.41 for the year, tuberculosis was second with a rate of 2.69, defects of vision, rate 2.29, and organic diseases of the heart fourth, with 1.83 discharged per thousand of strength.

Of the 1,464 men discharged for disability over sixty per cent. were for disabilities not incurred in line of duty, and of these seventy-two per cent. were contracted before enlistment. The principal causes of discharge, with the number for each cause, were: Venerel diseases, 199; tuberculosis, 157; defective vision, 134; organic heart diseases, 107; insanity, 78, and hernia, 68, these six diseases or disease groups alone causing over half of the discharges from all causes.

There were 210 admissions for gunshot wounds with fifty-five deaths; and 3,049 admissions for wounds other than gunshot, with seventeen deaths. Sixteen men were killed in action and forty-four wounded; of the killed thirteen were by gunshot; of the wounded twenty-eight were by gunshot. There were thirty-seven deaths from drowning, ten per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, a very slight decrease compared with the proportion of soldiers drowned last year. Thirty-one suicides and twenty homicides were noted, compared with twenty-seven and ten, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1904. There were two admissions for snake bite during the year.

The mean strength of officers was 3,505, as obtained from the returns of the Medical Department, and 3,739 from the Military Secretary. There were 2,178 admissions, twenty-three deaths, and 102.98 constantly non-effective from all causes, equal to proportions of 621.40, 6.15 and 23.38, respectively, compared with 1,311.18, 5.98 and 49.77 for white enlisted men and 665.30, 7.08 and 31.25 for officers, in 1904. All rates were therefore better than for last year, and all except the death rate better than for white enlisted men.

For disease the highest admission rates were as follows: Influenza, 51.35; malaria, 47.94; diarrhea and enteritis, 42.51, and bronchitis, 40.80. The highest death rates: Chronic nephritis, 0.80; cancer, 0.54, and appendicitis, 0.54. The highest non-effective rates: Tuberculosis, 2.93; dysentery, 1.97; malaria, 1.34, and appendicitis, 1.15. There were six deaths from wounds and three from drowning.

The admission rate was highest in the Field Artillery and lowest in the Hospital Corps, while the death rate was highest in the Hospital Corps and lowest in the Coast Artillery. By special diseases the Infantry had the highest rates for venerel diseases and the Hospital Corps the lowest; the Coast Artillery had the highest rate for alcoholism and the lowest for dysentery, malaria, and typhoid fever; the Field Artillery had the lowest rate for alcoholism and the highest for malaria; the Engineers had the highest rates for dysentery and typhoid fever and the lowest for tuberculosis; the Hospital Corps had the highest rates for tuberculosis and hernia.

The Infantry had 10 men killed in action and 28 wounded, giving ratios of 0.44 and 1.27 per thousand, respectively; the Cavalry had 5 killed and 11 wounded, ratios 0.42 and 0.96; Engineers, 1 killed and 1 wounded; Hospital Corps, 2 wounded, and Field Artillery, 2 wounded. In addition to the above, there were 4 deaths in the Infantry and 1 in the Cavalry from wounds received in action.

The white candidates for enlistment in the Army examined during the year numbered 45,995, of whom 30,374 were accepted. The colored candidates examined numbered 3,526, of whom 2,573 were accepted. The total number of recruits examined was about a thousand less than in 1904. The proportion finally accepted was also somewhat less among the white troops, while an increase is noted among the colored candidates accepted.

Among troops serving in the United States there was a remarkable diminution in the number of admissions for typhoid fever during the year, the total number having been 153, and the rate 3.57, as against 247 and 5.62

for 1904; the death ratio, however, was a little higher than for 1904, 0.30 and 0.27 respectively, while the case mortality has advanced from about 5 per cent. to about 8.5 per cent. The steady improvement in the ratios for malarial diseases continued, the total admission rate was 45.29 for 1905, as against 49.16 for 1904, and 127.96 for the entire period since 1898. Smallpox and measles both showed a decidedly reduced admission rate, 0.16 and 5.82 for 1905; 0.32 and 17.98 for 1904. The admission rate for dysentery fell from 8.49 in 1904, to 5.23 in 1905; nearly one-half of the infections were of the amebic type. All the ratios for tuberculosis were slightly higher than for 1904. Nearly one-half the admissions were in soldiers serving their first enlistment and nearly one-fourth in those of less than one year's service. The constant increase in venereal diseases, which has been noted for several years past, was maintained in 1905; the admission rate was 178.72 against 163.43 for 1904. The admission rate for alcoholism increased from 25.42 in 1904 to 30.22 in 1905; the other rates were about the same. Many medical officers consider that the abolition of the sale of beer in post exchanges has had much to do with the increase in alcoholism and venereal disease, by driving the soldiers to disreputable resorts outside of the post and beyond the control of the post authorities. In that opinion the Surgeon General concurs. The admission rate for insanity decreased from 1.71 in 1904 to 1.61 in 1905. The admission and death ratios for pneumonia dropped from 5.37 and 0.82 in 1904 to 3.25 and 0.42 for 1905.

From tables submitted by the Surgeon General it appears that Alaska is a remarkably healthy station for troops. The admission, death, discharge, and non-effective rates were 944.97, 9.37, 11.71, and 30.80, respectively, compared with 1,250.29, 6.14, 33.88, and 47.26 for the United States proper. While all the rates, except the death rate, which was higher, were much lower than for the United States proper, all the rates were higher than for last year. Hawaii ranks next after Alaska as the most healthful country in which American troops are serving, the relative admission and constantly non-effective rates for the two countries being 1,000 and 39.73, and 944.97 and 30.80, respectively. All the rates were better than for last year, except that there was one discharge for disability; there was no death.

Among the troops serving in the Philippines all the rates, except the death rate for disease, were lower than in 1904. The mean strength of the command was 11,057, against 11,996 for 1904. There were 17,688 admissions to sick report, 1 discharge for disability, 90 deaths, 321 invalided home, and 655.50 men constantly on sick report, equal to rates of 1,599.72, 0.09, 8.14, 29.03, 59.28, respectively, compared with 1,687.73, 0.17, 8.75, 38.93, and 65.88, the corresponding rates for 1904. Eight deaths occurred in the United States of men whose commands were in the Philippines and who had been invalidated home. This would increase the total number of deaths to 98 and the ratio per thousand to 8.86. The discharge rate was of no consequence, as nearly all disabled men are sent to the United States for discharge. For disease the principal causes of admission with ratios for each were, venerel, 305.78; malarial, 261.55; diarrhea and enteritis, 133.31; dysentery, 63.67; furunculosis, 51.82, and dengue, 30.84. The principal causes of non-effectiveness were, venerel, 19.72; malarial fevers, 5.22; dysentery, 4.40, and diarrhea, 2.35, and the principal causes of death, malarial fevers, 0.63; dysentery, 0.63; typhoid fever, 0.27, and alcoholism, 0.27. Under external causes there were 5 cases of sunstroke without a death and 14 deaths from drowning. The admission rate for typhoid fever, 2.80, was higher than that for 1904, when it was 1.92, but lower than for 1903. As was the case in 1904, over two-thirds of the cases occurred in soldiers under thirty years of age, and more than half of those in their first enlistment. There was a decided increase of malaria. "This increase in a disease which is entirely preventable," says the Surgeon General, "and which last year caused seven deaths and an immense amount of non-effectiveness, should cause serious consideration as to the sufficiency of the preventive measures heretofore taken. These have been generally the use of mosquito bars, administration of quinine, drainage, clearing away of underbrush and water containers, and the use of petroleum. There has been some complaint as to the size and quality of the mosquito bars furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, but it is understood that those now being issued are more satisfactory, except in the size of the mesh, which should be 18 instead of 14. It is deemed highly important that all barracks and quarters should be thoroughly protected by wire screens, such measures having proven very effective in other malarial countries. Inasmuch as a large percentage of the natives, especially native children, have been shown to harbor the malarial parasite, even when they show no symptom of disease, it is important that garrisons should be located as far as possible outside of native communities, and that natives should be kept away from the barracks of American troops."

During the year the Medical Department of the Army lost eleven officers, and there were nineteen vacancies among the officers on June 30, 1906. The Surgeon General says: "The need of an increase in the Medical Corps is evidenced by the fact that there were on June 30, 1906, 166 civilian physicians employed under contract. The need of increasing the attractiveness of the Service is shown by the fact that during the year no progress has been made in filling the nineteen vacancies now existing, the number of accepted candidates commissioned being exactly equaled by the losses occurring during the year. It is impossible for the Medical Department to reach a high degree of efficiency or to escape a lamentable breakdown on the occurrence of war if Congress does not come to its relief. Nor can this relief be postponed until war is imminent, for the selection and training of medical officers is a gradual process which requires years of time, and an efficient medical corps can no more be created out of hand than a tree can be made to grow in a night."

"I renew my recommendations of last year in regard to the systematic physical training of all soldiers, and strongly urge that the proper steps be taken to carry into effect those recommendations. Commencing with a gymnastic course to develop gradually the weak points in each soldier and give him agility, strength, and the control of his muscles, the course should go on through outdoor athletics to military gymnastics or gymnastics applied to overcoming the obstacles which the soldier is likely to meet with in warfare."

Of the white candidates for enlistment during the year 1905 thirty-five per cent. were rejected; of the negroes only twenty-seven per cent. One-half of the soldiers admitted to hospital were those serving their first enlistment, and nearly one-fourth were those of less than one year's service. Alaska is the most healthy station for troops and Hawaii ranks next.

## REPORT ON ATLANTIC DIVISION, U.S.A.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Atlantic Division, states in his annual report that last year, as in former years, one of the most annoying and unfortunate conditions encountered in the division was the serious shortage of company officers, particularly in the Coast Artillery. The shortage of enlisted men in the Artillery, about the same as in the year preceding, also proved embarrassing. Hope is expressed that re-enlistments will be stimulated by the considerable number of changes in the stations of Coast Artillery companies which have been ordered by the War Department, but as the changes do not go into effect until next spring, it is too early to look for results. General Wade is deeply interested in the subject of Artillery target practice, of which he says:

I am of opinion that the rules for the regulation of Artillery target practice—practice with Service charges—should be thoroughly revised, and certain fixed and unavoidable conditions of station and weather given more serious consideration. Could each company have practice at its home station, these matters would not be of so much importance, but it is well known that there are many batteries along the North Atlantic coast—viz., that part of the Atlantic coast included in the Department of the East, batteries and posts that are the home stations of companies of Coast Artillery—from which, for reasons such as danger to commerce, danger to buildings, annoyance to people living in the vicinity, etc., it will never be possible to fire a shot unless in time of war. The result is that companies so stationed must be transported to and camped near some more favored battery for gun practice—a matter of time, expense and trouble, especially when such changes must be made frequently.

Then, in the section of country referred to, the winters are long, cold and stormy. During the time from Nov. 1 to March 31 no one would think of putting troops into temporary camps. From April 1 to July 1 this whole coast line is subjected to frequent dense and long continued fogs. This leaves the period of four months, July 1 to Oct. 31, as really the only available time for practice by visiting companies. Of course, these conditions will not be found to prevail along the whole coast during all years, but from the best information I can get I believe they are fairly correct. Though I only intend this as a suggestion of what may be done, by assigning companies whose home stations are non-firing to other stations for practice, where they can camp near the batteries, when they cannot only have target practice, but take part in drills on a more extended scale than is possible at their home stations. I only mention the Artillery in the Department of the East for the reason that in the Department of the Gulf target practice can be held at almost any time, and the posts being more isolated there is less necessity to move the companies about for practice.

Speaking of small arms practice, General Wade says he has heard of no objections to the new regulations, and adds: "I do not favor the loading up of men with full field kit for target practice, and think the present season has shown it to be a mistake. The expression of opinions by some of the expert shots of this division leads me to believe that the gun sling, as at present issued, can be greatly improved upon, as it is now altogether too short."

The condition of the troops in the division as regards health, discipline and instruction is fully up to the standard, but General Wade remarks that his experience, covering many years of service, has taught him that with merely enough exceptions to prove the rule, the Regular Army is always in excellent condition, and that its officers and men are always ready to perform their full duty, whatever and wherever that duty may be. They will cheerfully and willingly work to the full limit of their strength and endure any hardship or deprivation without complaint, for which they see a necessity, and really look upon it as a good joke. At the same time, they are men of intelligence and of very decided opinions. General Wade continues:

Among other things it is very difficult to convince the average soldier that it is necessary for him to march day after day with full field kit, merely in order that he may know beforehand how uncomfortable such marching is going to be when it does become necessary. It is difficult to get good men, much more difficult to keep them. For this reason, if for no other, every proper effort should be made to make the Service attractive and to induce men to remain in it. The man who has re-enlisted is valuable, and should be on the road to becoming an old soldier—a man in the prime of life, who has at least ten years' service to his credit. Such a man is invaluable, and the Army needs as many of them as it can get. Many men desert during their first enlistment. Why they do so no one, not even the deserter himself, knows. The great majority of these men would be worthless under any circumstances. Their going is an annoyance to the officers and an expense to the Government, but they are no real loss to the Army. The men whose loss the Army does suffer are the young, active, intelligent men who have served one or two enlistments, and become well instructed, reliable soldiers, who then, for some reason, instead of again re-enlisting, seek some other employment. These are the men who have given the enlisted force of the Regular Army its splendid reputation for more than one hundred years. These are the men we should use every endeavor to retain in service, and in doing so we must always keep before us the fact that military service in our country is entirely voluntary, that no man can be held beyond the time of his enlistment except by his own voluntary act.

General Wade strongly favors an increase in the pay of division and department clerks, and suggests that a system of longevity pay be inaugurated, increasing salaries \$100 per annum after five years' service and giving an additional increase of the same amount for each subsequent period of five years. It is pointed out that the principle involved in this suggestion is not a new one in the War Department. For the officer there is "longevity pay," and for the enlisted man there is "continuous service pay." In fact, for the general divisions of the personnel of the War Department, officers, enlisted men and civilian employees, provision is made for a graded increase of pay of the first two divisions, based on length of service, but no similar provision is made for the civilian employees.

## REPORT ON ENGINEER SCHOOL, U.S.A.

Major William C. Langford, C.E., U.S.A., commandant of the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, reports that thirteen officers of the Corps of Engineers received instruction at the institution during the last scholastic year, the purposes of the course being "to prepare the junior officers of the Corps of Engineers for the active duties of their arm and corps; to make researches, into such branches of science as relate to the duties of the Corps of Engineers; to disseminate information so obtained; to make such experiments and recommendations and to give such instruction as may be necessary for the engineering work of the Army." The course of instruction includes a department of military engineering, a department of civil engineering, and a department of electricity and mechanical engineering.

The school is badly in need of additional room. The most urgent present requirements are new buildings for

the complete accommodation of the school, of officers, and for the proper administration of the post. No work has been undertaken so far on the necessary school buildings owing to the lack of funds, and it is earnestly recommended that such appropriations as are necessary for the erection of the buildings planned for the Engineer School may be made at an early date as practicable, in order that the existing unsatisfactory conditions may be eliminated.

One of the most valuable features of the Engineer School is the trade school for enlisted men. The commandant states that men with the mechanical qualifications necessary to engineer troops can not, in general, be obtained by enlistment in time of peace. It is necessary to train the raw material recruited, and this training is the object of the trade school adjunct of the Engineer School. The work of so training enlisted men was inaugurated in 1901 and has been continued since and improved as fast as the facilities and funds would permit. Instruction in the following branches was carried on during the school term, viz.: Carpentry, masonry, blacksmithing, plumbing and pipe fitting, photography, surveying, drafting. It has been observed that all the men under instruction take great interest in the work on which they are engaged and appreciate the personal benefits to themselves of such training. Its continuance is a matter of prime importance.

Major Langfitt submits an estimate of \$25,000 for the equipment and maintenance of the Engineer School during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

#### REPORT ON ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Col. Valery Havard, Asst. Surg. Gen., U.S.A., president of the Army Medical School, in a report covering the scholastic year at that institution, Oct. 1, 1905, to May 31, 1906, states that the student candidates admitted during the year numbered eighteen and in addition there was one militia medical officer. Of the whole number sixteen completed the course, passed the graduating examination and were awarded certificates of proficiency. Eleven were found fully qualified and recommended for appointment as assistant surgeons. Before receiving their commissions the successful ones passed three examinations: The preliminary, before admission; the graduating, to obtain the school certificate of proficiency; the final, for commission. The final examination necessarily included three subjects not comprised in the preliminary examination nor in the school course, namely, practice of medicine, principles of surgery, and obstetrics. It also included two subjects of the school course, namely, hygiene and bacteriology, although the students had already been examined therein for their graduation. "I can see no sufficient reason for these three examinations," says Colonel Havard, "and believe it will be in the interest of the school to reduce them to two, the preliminary and the final. With that end in view I would respectfully recommend that the preliminary examination be made to comprise the following professional subjects: (1) Anatomy and histology; (2) physiology; (3) chemistry and physics; (4) materia medica and therapeutics; (5) practice of medicine; (6) principles of surgery; (7) obstetrics.

"These, it will be noticed, are the fundamental branches taught in all medical schools, and in all of which candidates for the Army school may be assumed to be well grounded and ready to be examined. They form no part of the course of the school, and as our students have but little, if any, time during the busy school session to devote to outside subjects, it follows that they are no better prepared to pass an examination in any of these preliminary branches at the end of the session than at the beginning. Were these branches disposed of at the preliminary examination the students could then exclusively devote themselves, and with freer mind, to the school course. The final examination, in my judgment, should simply be the graduation examination, and therefore only include the subjects of the school course. It should determine the proficiency of the students and those who are entitled to a certificate of graduation. For students wishing to enter the Medical Corps one further test is necessary, namely, a clinical examination in a hospital, as has been done since the establishment of the school.

"The aggregate marks of the preliminary, final and clinical examinations, together with those for aptitude, should determine the relative standing of the student candidates and decide which of them are to be recommended for commissions."

Noting with regret that only one medical officer of the militia attended the school last year, Colonel Havard remarks: "Militia medical officers are generally practising physicians who can not conveniently afford to spend a year at the Army Medical School, although recognizing the advantages of the special instructions given therein and their need of it. The difficulty is further increased by the necessity they are under of partly supporting themselves during the school session, for it is a fact that the pay with allowances, namely, \$54 a month for a lieutenant and \$66 for a captain, is barely sufficient to cover their expenses. As this objection can only be removed by Act of Congress it is needless to dwell upon it at this time."

#### INTERNATIONAL NAVAL HOSPITALITY.

The injustice, to which we have often called attention, that lies in expecting members of the Services, especially of the Navy, to meet out of their private resources the expense of entertaining foreign officers on occasions which really concern the nation rather than the individual, is vigorously commented on by "Shipping" Illustrated. "It will be a black outlook for America," says our nautical contemporary, "should the honor of becoming an admiral in her war navy be regarded as of too expensive a nature for the average citizen of this republic. Away from home, an admiral is perhaps more in the public eye, as a representative of his country, than any other class of the community. He is, as it were, not only the wielder of the sword when necessary, but also the courteous host acting on behalf of the land he serves. Consequently, undue tightening of the nation's purse strings at headquarters, in the matter of funds to be solely devoted to naval hospitality of an international nature, is especially to be deprecated. The full pay of an American admiral is not by any means extravagant, and, inasmuch as the large majority of the officers of the U.S. Navy are far from being millionaires, although some of them might easily have been such had they devoted their energies to commerce, it follows that parsimony in the important item of naval hospitality is calculated either to cripple the private resources of honorable seamen who are not content to see a powerful nation scoffed at and ridiculed by reason of a tendency to save at the spigot while absolutely ignoring the rush from the open bunghole, or to hand over the truly trying post of admiral to rich men whose best qual-

ifications may be that they are willing to draw heavily upon a bloated private bank account to support the nation's dignity. Needless to say, neither alternative is desirable from a patriotic point of view. An admiral acts as host on behalf of the nation, not for himself, and the nation should pay, not the admiral. This is the simplest equity.

"Rightly or wrongly, a report went the round of the press some time ago to the effect that Admiral Sigsbee had been compelled to maintain the credit of the United States Navy, of which he has for long been one of the brightest members, very considerably out of his own private purse. He has been royally entertained by the British Admiral in the Mediterranean; and, on return to Gibraltar, a return of this courtesy was *de rigueur*. Apparently a paltry bill for \$1,000 was the amount allotted to Admiral Sigsbee for the purpose of entertaining during the whole cruise, but even this was accompanied by onerous restrictions. A \$1,000 bill on shore would not go very far at an international banquet, held at Delmonico's for example; much less would it suffice for an American squadron during a cruise. This small allowance, however, was burdened with the foolish restriction that not a cent of it should be expended on liquors, wines, cigars, and similar items. The head of the department responsible for this sumptuary law must surely have chuckled as he complacently imagined the British Admiral and his officers dining on board an American flagship, in Mediterranean waters, with nothing stronger than cold tea supplied by the American nation for its guests. It is well to emphasize the indisputable fact that, on such an occasion, Admiral Sigsbee acts, not for himself, but on behalf of the American nation. Foreign ships and squadrons, according to the British Admiralty circular letter, have to be received by the British war navy in a manner befitting the national prestige. A more equitable rule could not be devised, while a less equitable one is bound to return boomerang fashion upon the nation using it. A large shipping company will provide a grand spread at ports abroad, at its own expense, for commercial purposes, and the war navies of the world, of like necessity, are required to act similarly at the expense of the respective nations on the ground of international amity. Close contact rubs off the barnacles of racial prejudice; the influence for good of naval hospitality is worth as a peace investment all it may cost a nation. If it be true that Admiral Sigsbee had to pay for international courtesies, we sincerely hope the amount will be refunded to him without delay."

#### FOREIGN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is a question of considerable interest to members of the Infantry and Cavalry regiments remaining in the United States after the Cuban expedition had gone. Perhaps the JOURNAL can throw some light on the question, which is one of great interest to many. The question is: What effect will Cuban service have on the roster of regiments for Philippine service? Will the regiments now in Cuba receive credit for an entire tour of foreign service?

If so, will the home battalions which the regiments now in Cuba left behind also receive credit for tour of foreign service?

The writer has already had two tours of foreign service, aggregating more than five years, with an interval between tours of less than one and a half years. His regiment returned from the Philippines last year. If the regiments now in Cuba, home battalions and all, are to receive credit for a tour of foreign service, we shall have to return to the Philippines next year.

Truly this Philippine service is getting to be a pretty steady diet for some. Why not send a battalion from each regiment there? Then it might be possible to give an occasional tour of foreign service to some of the adepts who, under present methods, remain at home on college duty while their regiments are on foreign service. Under the battalion system the roster would be run at regimental headquarters, and it would not be difficult to see that foreign service was equalized.

Another thing: If the colored regiments cannot do their share of foreign service, why not disband them and enlist white regiments in their places? FAIR PLAY.

An answer to the inquiry of our correspondent appears in an article published in another column. It is, in substance, that Cuban service will count as foreign service, though it has not yet been decided whether the battalions not sent to Cuba will be given credit for foreign service or whether they will be sent to the Philippines, while the battalions having Cuban service remain in the United States.

#### RETIRED OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While many plans are being proposed and discussed to improve the personnel of the Service, it is noticeable how little is being said or done for the retired officers. A few years ago when an officer was retired it was generally understood that he was withdrawn from active duty. Such, however, is not the case at present, as, owing to the great demand for officers' services, many who are on the retired list are now performing active service. It appears to be only reasonable and proper that retired officers should, upon their own application, be assigned to such duty as they are able to perform, whenever their services are needed; but, while so employed they should receive the same advance in rank, and increase of pay, for length of service actively employed, as officers on the active list. The principle involved is not a new one to the Service, for under the provisions of law now in force an officer appointed in any corps receives benefit for the previous service rendered in any other corps. Why, then, should he not receive similar benefits for active service in his own corps?

It appears to be very desirable that retired commissioned officers who are employed on active duty should be commissioned in the grade in which they are retired, in order that their official status may be clearly defined in regard to commissioned officers on the active list with whom they may be associated on duty.

Section 1467 of the Revised Statutes provides that: "Line officers shall take rank in each grade according to the dates of their commissions."

So far as officers of the U.S. Navy are concerned, Article 17 of the U.S. Navy Regulations reads as follows:

"17. The above shall take rank in each grade according to the dates of their commissions: in the absence of commissions they shall take rank according to the order

in which their names appear upon the official Navy Register as kept in the Navy Department."

In regard to officers of the Army and Marine Corps, the case appears to be different. From a published decision of the Attorney General, dated July 20, 1906, it appears that the relative rank and precedence between officers of the Navy and officers of the Army or Marine Corps is determined by the dates of their commissions. How, then, can an officer in the Navy who holds no commission in his grade obtain his proper relative rank with an officer of the Army or Marine Corps, with whom he may be associated on duty? It must be evident that it may be just as important and necessary for an officer on the retired list to hold a commission in his grade as it is for an officer on the active list, especially if the retired officer is assigned to active duty.

It is suggested that if a law were enacted something like the following it would be fair and just to retired officers, and it is difficult to see what objections could reasonably be raised to it:

A bill to increase the efficiency of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That any officer on the retired list of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps may, at any time, upon his own application and in the discretion of the President or of the Secretary of War, or of the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, be assigned to such duty as he may be able to perform, and while so employed shall have the rank and receive the same pay and allowances as the officer of his own corps highest on the active list whose service his own active service equals, or exceeds, and if actively employed for more than one year after retirement shall, when detached from duty, retain the rank and highest retired pay of the grade he then holds: Provided, that the time of service of the retired officer, for the purpose of fixing his rank, grade, pay, and allowances, shall be made up of the period of service before retirement, to which shall be added the time engaged in active service while on the retired list: Provided further, that the present rank and pay of any officer on the retired list shall not hereby be reduced.

Sec. 2. That all officers of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps who under existing laws are entitled to be retired with an advanced grade, shall in the discretion of the President be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate be appointed as officers with such advanced grade, and be commissioned accordingly: Provided, that all such officers as may have been advanced upon retirement, or subsequent thereto, and who have not heretofore been commissioned as officers in such grades shall be commissioned accordingly.

Sec. 3. That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

#### RETIRED.

#### THE GRAFTON FUND.

Mann & Spencer, Attorneys at Law,

New York, Nov. 12, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the case of Private Grafton I am authorized by Hon. Louis A. Pradt, late Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who is our Washington correspondent, to advise you that he will be glad to appear for Grafton before the Supreme Court and argue the case without compensation.

GEO. HIRAM MANN.

Camp Daraga, Albay, P.I., Sept. 27, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Enclosed please find a P.O. order for \$13.35 which is Company M's 9th Infantry, contribution to the Grafton Fund. I sincerely hope that you can use it to advantage and hope it will reach you in time.

ERLE M. WILSON, 2d Lieut., 9th Inf.

Office of Co. K, 9th Inf., Camp Daraga, Albay, P.I., Sept. 25, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I enclose postal money order for \$14 as contribution from Company K, 9th Infantry, to the fund being raised for defense of Private Grafton.

We thank you for your interest and proper stand in this matter and trust your assistance will result in prevention of such an injustice as the conviction of Private Grafton. Unless we are protected in execution of our duty over here, further service here will be intolerable.

We are not citizens of the Philippines nor even domiciled strangers, as our residence here is constrained and with no intention of remaining. We should, therefore, have the same privileges and protection as ministers and diplomatic representatives, with whom we are classed by international law.

We are denied the right of holding property or engaging in business here and we cannot see how only the criminal laws of the islands are extended to include us.

F. R. BROWN, 1st Lieut., 9th Inf., Comdg. Co. K.

#### GOLD WATCH FOUND AT WEST POINT.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have the honor to advise you that on Saturday, Nov. 10, I found at West Point a small gold watch which appears to belong to some "Navy girl"; and I should like to have it advertised in some way through your columns in order that it may be restored to its owner.

R. H. JORDAN, 2d Lieut., Art. Corps.

"The New Knowledge," by Prof. Robert Kennedy Duncan (A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. Price \$2), is a popular account of "the new physics and the new chemistry in their relation to the new theory of matter," and will, we believe, ultimately be recognized as one of the most important of recent works on natural philosophy. The author, in his introductory, says: "Laymen in science who wish to follow the trend of modern discoveries are limited for the most part to one of two things: Either they must read the pseudo-science of the magazines, which is arranged chiefly for dramatic effect rather than for accurate exposition, or they must turn to specialized and technical works written by the discoverers themselves for their fellow-workers—books in which technical training is taken for granted, and the lay reader, however cultured and thoughtful he may be, becomes utterly and hopelessly lost." The non-technical reader, the author explains, is "between the devil and the deep sea." It is to rescue him that the present work is intended. Professor Kennedy then proceeds to summarize the great advances that during a decade have been made in science, and shows not only the genesis of such advances, but the results, real and probable, that will come from them. Without entering into the detail of the contents of "The New Knowledge," we may say in general that by means of it the general reader may with slight effort bring himself to appreciate the information that is now and again given to us by distinguished physicists.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Jamestown Aeronautical Congress in the Hotel Astor, New York city, on Nov. 14, an organization was formed and committees appointed which will manage the balloon contests and exhibition in Virginia next spring. Among the members of the committee are Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A.; Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, Signal Corps, U.S.A.; Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 6th Cav.; Major Samuel Reber, General Staff, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N. Admiral Chester, Major Reber and Captain Chandler are on the executive committee, which will have charge. In some remarks at the meeting Major Reber said: "We do not deny that the most important information may be gained from the skies. I have tried it myself, and know what I'm talking about, but the difficulty after securing your information lies in getting back to the place where the information gained is going to do the most good. It is more likely than not that the balloonist who essayed to make a flight over the enemy's lines would land somewhere inside of them and be captured. Only when he could reach a favorable slant of wind would he be able to get back to his own headquarters. All the time he must not lose sight of the fact that it is dangerous to fly too low. In order to keep out of range of projectiles thrown by the enemy, he must maintain either a distance of 2,400 meters or a height of 800 meters. Inside of these ranges the gunners might get him. He must come inside of that distance, however, before the Artillery could properly elevate their field pieces so as to get the necessary angle to throw shells so high. To my mind the only opportunity for a modern gas balloon to be of service in an engagement would be in case of a high cross wind of such strength and direction as to sweep the balloon directly down the enemy's front, and land the pilot near enough his own lines as to permit him to get the intelligence thus gained quickly back to the commanding officer."

We note the following additional information in regard to the scholarship, to which we referred recently, which the Society of the Daughters of the Cincinnati have generously placed at the disposal of the Navy Relief Society; a scholarship in the Teachers' College of the city of New York, which college is part of the educational system of Columbia University. The scholarship is now held by the daughter of an officer of the Army, but it will probably be available for the daughter of an officer of the Navy in September, 1908. It is desirable that the scholarship should be held by the daughter of an officer of "Cincinnati" ancestry, although this is not absolutely essential. The candidate from the Navy must receive the endorsement of the Board of Managers of the Navy Relief Society, the approval of the Society of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, and pass the requisite examination before admission. This scholarship is only available for women who are college graduates or who have pursued courses of study in institutions somewhat similar in character, as it is essentially a post graduate course lasting generally two years. Instruction is given in physical science, English language and literature, domestic science, history, psychology, kindergarten, music, mathematics, fine arts, philosophy, biology, etc. The expense of board, laundry, etc., would be between three and five hundred dollars for the college year. The daughter of any officer of the Navy who wishes to be considered as a candidate for this scholarship can address Surg. Gen. W. K. Van Reypen, U.S.N., retired, chairman of committee on education of the Navy Relief Society, 1021 Fifteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., stating course of study already pursued, that which it is intended to pursue for the ensuing two years, and the course to be selected in the Teachers' College.

The families of the enlisted men at Fort Worden, writes a correspondent, are greatly disturbed by the order recently issued relating to the boat that runs between the three forts, Casey, Flagler and Worden, and Port Townsend. It directs that the cabin be reserved for the use of the officers and their families. Heretofore the enlisted man's wife has been allowed to ride in the cabin, but this order, of course, bars her out. If there was a down-stairs cabin, as there is on most of the Government boats, it wouldn't be so bad, but the only place for the enlisted man or his family to go is on the lower deck amongst the coal and machinery. "If there was any other way of getting around," says the writer, "we would gladly go, but we are practically cut off from the world, except for the Government boat, and if the female members of the families of enlisted men do go on that they are herded below like a lot of emigrants." Another order to which objection is made is that requiring that 'no enlisted man shall be seen on the sidewalk in front of the officers' houses unless sent there on business.' The enlisted men complain that these two orders show a want of respect for their position which the President and officers of the Army are endeavoring to enforce in the legal proceedings taken to compel proprietors of places of amusement to admit to their performances enlisted men in uniform. They do not seek for social recognition, but they reason that the best way to increase the respect of civilians for the uniform is by showing more respect for it in the Army itself. Civilians can ride on the Government boat and be shown every courtesy. They can also, if they happen to have friends at the post, use the public wagons and horses where the enlisted man and his family are compelled to walk. If any charge of improper conduct on the part of those thus discriminated against could be shown, the case would be different. Assuming propriety of behavior on their part, as there is no charge to the contrary, why are they not entitled to the respect equal to that shown to civilians, at least?"

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., president of the Athletic Association of the Universities and Colleges of the United States, has made a statement in regard to the future of the association, in which he says: "The by-laws of the associations provide for the election of a football rules committee at the annual meeting in December. The members of the association now are: University of Pennsylvania, West Point, Williams, Dartmouth, Rutgers, Dickinson, University of North Carolina, Amherst, Syracuse, Swarthmore, Bucknell, Lehigh, Oberlin, Colgate, Tufts, Maine, Washington and Jefferson, Ohio, Wesleyan, New York University, Western University of Pennsylvania, Niagara, Grove City, Wooster, Vanderbilt, Haverford, Denison, Allegheny, Wittenberg and Maryland Agricultural College. It is hoped and expected that the number will be doubled by next December and that Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Cornell will join in the work of elevating athletics to a higher plane. The importance

of this is realized by all who know the effect it would have upon the sporting life in the country at large. Such parades on college life and sports as are now represented on the stage by 'The College Widow' will become uncommon if the idea of the association succeeds. If this association should fail to become of controlling importance athletics at our colleges would be apt to drift back to the low plane of previous years. The history of inter-collegiate sports clearly shows that some organization with great influence and power is necessary to make our college athletics sane and reasonable, through a wise control and direction."

The U.S.S. Louisiana, Captain Couden, bearing President Roosevelt and party, arrived at Colon, Panama, at 2 o'clock p.m., Nov. 14, with her convoys, the Tennessee, Captain Berry, and the Washington, Captain Adams. The vessels, which sailed Nov. 9 from Piney Point, Md., made an average run of 14 knots during the trip. The vessels arrived one day sooner than they were expected, and owing to this fact neither President Amador, of Panama, nor Chairman Shonts, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was on hand to welcome President Roosevelt. They left Panama at half-past eight, on the night of Nov. 14, boarded the Louisiana and extended a cordial greeting to Mr. Roosevelt. In President Amador's party, besides Mr. Shonts, were Chief Engineer Stevens and Executive Secretary Reed, of the Commission, and Mr. Squires, the American Minister to Panama. A cable from Colon states that the President and Mrs. Roosevelt enjoyed the voyage greatly, especially a dinner given by the petty officers of the Louisiana, when Chief Gunner's Mate Durken made a speech which captivated their guests. The President responded and had a group picture taken. The President was so democratic that he was voted a "bully shipmate" by the petty officers, one or two of whom were invited to dine in the President's quarters each night. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt dined on the night of Nov. 13 with the wardroom mess of the Louisiana.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., who has lately returned to this country after a three months' sojourn in Europe, is quoted in press despatches from Washington as expressing deep regret for the death of the late Major General Shafter, both because of the latter's "splendid career as a military officer, and because of his personality." "General Shafter," the despatch credit General Miles as saying, "was assigned to the Army of Santiago, because he was the senior major general available for that service. General Brooke, being next in seniority, was selected to command the second army, while General Merritt was assigned to command the army for the Philippines. General Lee, being still lower in rank, and a Volunteer officer, naturally was assigned to the third army meant for Cuban service. Naturally, I desired to go to Cuba myself at the beginning so as to be on the ground, but they would not let me." When asked who he meant by "they," and why he was denied the general command in Cuba, General Miles merely said: "The officials here said that I was of better and more important service here in Washington and in the principal camps of mobilization until the Army was well organized for invasion. After that I was to go to Cuba, and I did so. I arrived there to demand and receive the surrender of the Spanish forces. There were no differences between General Shafter and myself at Santiago."

In connection with the paragraph concerning the suggested retirement of Quartermaster General Humphrey, which appears on page 303, we quote the following from a Washington despatch to the New York Sun: "Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General of the Army, is expected to retire voluntarily from the Army soon, and an announcement of his intention may be made on his return from the West, where he is inspecting sites for Army posts with Secretary of War Taft. He will be succeeded by Major Carroll A. Devol, of the Quartermaster's Department, who is now on duty with the General Staff. Major Devol has a splendid record for service. He is No. 23 on the list of quartermasters. He is forty-seven years old. General Humphrey was chief quartermaster of the Santiago campaign and was serving in a similar capacity in the Philippines when appointed Quartermaster General. He had a difficulty with President Roosevelt at Tampa when the latter was lieutenant colonel of the Rough Riders, but his record was so good that the President overlooked their differences and promoted him to the head of the Quartermaster's Department. It is believed that General Humphrey will be retired with the rank of major general."

As to his recent article on "The Big Stick in the Navy," in our issue of Nov. 10, Mr. Horace See notes that in the first paragraph of the second column the idea intended to be conveyed was that the water tube boiler should not be considered an improvement but only a change. He adds: "The matter of smoke issuing from the stacks of our vessels fitted with water tube boilers is a glaring fault. No better example of this can be found than the report in Saturday's papers about the Louisiana's signals, which the U.S. Weather Observer at Cape Henry reported 'was unable to distinguish because of the great amount of smoke being emitted from the funnels of the Louisiana and other vessels at the time.' This fault not only brings about the trouble above noted, but also is an indication of a waste of fuel, a waste believed by me in a voyage more than counterbalances the saving in the weight of the boilers. In view of this the water tube boiler in its present shape is considered by me to be nothing more than a change and not in the nature of an improvement, particularly as there are other objectionable characteristics."

Reports received by the War Department from the field indicate that the short gun sling issued with the model of 1903 rifle, and adopted at the instance of the Board for the Revision of Small Arms Firing Regulations, has not been found entirely satisfactory, and it is probable that the Ordnance Department of the Army will alter the sling so as to make it primarily an aid in firing, and secondarily a sling for carrying the rifle on the march. Samples of the sling so altered have been submitted to a number of the marksmen who shot in the National Match. The reports so far received are generally favorable, and the modified sling will probably be sent to the Infantry Board for recommendation for adoption. Should the latter board find the change desir-

able, the target practice of the next season will be held with the modified sling.

The New York Evening Post, which is disposed to be critical upon the action of the President in going outside of the United States to inspect the Panama Canal, says: "President Roosevelt, descending to the stoke-hole of the Louisiana for one breathless moment, in order to 'see how it is himself,' shows pretty clearly the 'pathetic fallacy' that underlies his whole trip to Panama. Four days at the Isthmus will as little make him master of the Canal problems, as one shovelful of coal thrown into the furnaces of a battleship would give him to understand exactly what it is to labor for four hours in a temperature of 120 degrees. At Panama, for example, one of the toughest elements to reckon with is the torrential rainfall; but Mr. Roosevelt will be there when the season rules that out of his vision altogether."

For training the soldier under modern war conditions, the Ordnance Department of the Army has manufactured, for experimental trial, a number of silhouette target covers, khaki or olive-drab in color. These targets will be tested, in competition with the old Service color, during the next target season. While it is not expected that the scores obtained on such targets will be as satisfactory as in the past, it is believed that training in firing at targets which approximate the color of the Service uniform now adopted by practically all civilized nations, is highly desirable. A number of the targets in question have been sent to each of twelve different posts.

All the American friends of Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford—and their name is legion—will rejoice in the order issued by the Admiralty on Nov. 10 whereby he is advanced to the rank of admiral. Thus, when he assumes command of the Channel Fleet next spring, Admiral Beresford will be the British navy officer of highest rank afloat, and as such will exercise supreme command in the great naval maneuvers of 1907. To achieve the exalted rank thus conferred upon Admiral Beresford is a lofty honor, but to win it by deserving it, as he has done, is a loftier one, and upon that fact his American admirers will join with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in tendering their earnest congratulations.

The Ordnance Department of the Army will purchase, for experimental trial, twelve Aiken targets. These targets will be tested in competition with the Brinton or regular Service target at the next target season. While the initial cost of these targets is considerably in excess of those now issued, the Ordnance Department desires to obtain the form that will be found most satisfactory in service, and should the test of the Aiken target demonstrate its superiority, a change will probably be made. The Williams target, designed by Lieut. Arthur Williams, of the Engineer Corps, may also be given another trial at this time.

A correspondent at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., informs us that Mr. E. C. Eads, proprietor of a skating rink at Leavenworth, has addressed a letter to Colonel Hall, commandant of the Service schools, in which he stated that discrimination against the uniform would be removed. A committee of the business men of Leavenworth called on Colonel Hall and stated that the sentiment in Leavenworth was opposed to the unfair exclusion of the uniform from public places. It was further suggested that unless the order concerning the exclusion of soldiers in uniform was rescinded the city authorities would take radical steps in favor of the uniform.

Lieut. Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th U.S. Inf., on duty in Havana, Cuba, when his attention was called to the alleged interview in American newspapers in which he was quoted as denouncing negro troops while at Fort Sheridan last year, indignantly denied the alleged interview. Colonel Pitcher, according to a despatch from Cuba, Nov. 13, says that he had never entertained and never expressed such sentiments. He explained that he had served with colored troops in the past and had seen them do heroic fighting.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has received from abroad a Barr & Stroud range finder for use with Field Artillery. After examination and adjustment at the Frankford Arsenal the range finder will, with several others, be given a thorough field trial. From this trial it is hoped that a range finder more accurate than that now in use may be obtained for the equipment of the Field Artillery, both Regular and Militia.

Col. Amos Stickney, Major James C. Sanford and Major Clement A. F. Flugler, all of the Corps of Engineers, composing a board on harbor lines at Philadelphia, will meet during the present month to approve the plans for revising the harbor lines at the port named. After being passed upon by the board the whole of the data will be sent to Washington for scrutiny and final approval by the War Department.

Acting Secretary Oliver has ordered the printing in pamphlet form of the report of Colonel Bixby, who made the original investigation into the rioting at Brownsville last August by some of the members of the 25th Infantry, as well as the further report of Inspector General Garlington, and these pamphlets will be supplied to newspaper correspondents.

Fort McComb, at Chefmenteur, La., one of the landmarks of Louisiana, was destroyed by fire Nov. 13, caused by a spark from a passing locomotive. The fort was built nearly eighty years ago to guard one of the water approaches to New Orleans.

Formal orders were issued from the War Department assigning Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing to duty in the Philippines Division, and assigning Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur to command the Department of California in addition to his other duties.

During a quarrel in the gambling room of a saloon near Fort Bliss, Tex., Nov. 10, two negro soldiers of the 25th U.S. Infantry were shot and killed. Another soldier, also a member of the troop, was arrested and charged with murder.

## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. John Pitman, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., who was retired on account of the age limit on Nov. 12, was born in Rhode Island Nov. 12, 1842. During the Civil War he served as a private in the 1st and 10th Rhode Island Volunteers and also in the 11th Regiment, in which he served as sergeant major and second lieutenant, being honorably mustered out July 13, 1863. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. Sept. 29, 1863, and upon graduation as a second lieutenant was assigned to the Ordnance Department. Colonel Pitman served as assistant ordnance officer at St. Louis Arsenal from August, 1867, to April 22, 1870. Among other assignments he was at the Military Academy as assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, from June 30 to Aug. 30, 1870, and as principal assistant professor to Aug. 28, 1872. He was assistant instructor of ordnance and gunnery, Jan. 15 to Feb. 3, 1872, and served as assistant ordnance officer at Watervliet Arsenal, Aug. 28, 1872, to Oct. 6, 1875, and at Watertown Arsenal from Oct. 18, 1875, to Nov. 12, 1879. He was on duty under the Secretary of the Interior in connection with the chemical work of the Division of Mining Geology of the U.S. Geological Survey at Newport, R.I., in 1882. He served as chief ordnance officer in the Department of Dakota and in command of the ordnance depot of Fort Lincoln, and was also in command of the Fort Snelling ordnance depot. He was on duty at the West Point iron foundry, Cold Spring, inspecting the assembling of 8-inch B.L. rifles from Dec. 17, 1890, to Feb. 5, 1892, and he was on duty at Frankfort Arsenal, establishing the laboratory there for the examination and tests of smokeless powders, and he was afterwards in charge of the same. He was in command of the arsenal at Augusta, Ga., and at the time of his retirement was chief ordnance officer of the Department of Texas.

Second Lieut. Lee Haggard, Art. Corps, found disqualified for duty as first lieutenant of Artillery, because of disability incident to the Service and placed on the retired list from Oct. 3, is a brother of Capt. Johnson Haggard, Art. Corps. He is a graduate of South Carolina College, with the degree of B.S., and joined the Army as an electrician sergeant in the Artillery Corps Aug. 9, 1899. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 12th Cavalry Feb. 2, 1901, and was transferred to the Artillery Corps May 22 of the same year.

Capt. Charles P. George, 16th U.S. Inf., who has been retired from Oct. 20, 1906, with the rank of major on account of disability incident to the Service, was born March 8, 1860, and is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1881. He was appointed to the Army as a second lieutenant, 16th Infantry, Oct. 10, 1883. Was promoted first lieutenant, 8th Infantry, March 9, 1891, and was transferred to the 16th Infantry in July of the latter year. He was promoted captain Aug. 11, 1898.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Marjorie Wolff, daughter of Mrs. M. L. B. Wolff, of Plattsburg, was booked to sail for Cuba on Nov. 16 with Mrs. W. F. Martin, wife of Captain Martin, 5th U.S. Inf. Immediately upon her arrival Miss Wolff will be married to Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th Inf.

Miss Beatrice Ashmead, whose engagement to Lieut. William L. Littlefield, U.S.N., has been announced, will be married, on Dec. 10, in St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., by the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, the rector.

Miss Rose Sadlier, the daughter of Mrs. William Sadlier, will be married to Lieut. Henry Charles Dinger, U.S.N., in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Washington, D.C., Nov. 21, instead of Nov. 12, as was reported.

Mr. Ernest Gordon Bowker, third son of Capt. Hugh D. Bowker, U.S.A., was married at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13, to Miss Laura Pitzold.

Miss Helen M. Bishop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Halycon R. Bishop, of 1313 1/2 B street, N.E., Washington, D.C., and Lieutenant Merlyn G. Cook, U.S. Navy, were married on November 7 at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. J. B. McLaughlin. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom left for a wedding trip to New York. Upon the termination of the trip they will take up their residence in Philadelphia, where Lieutenant Cook is commanding officer of the destroyer Hopkins.

The marriage of Miss Lulu May Luchsinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Luchsinger, of Vallejo, Cal., and sister of Asst. Payor. John J. Luchsinger, Jr., U.S.N., to Mr. George Raymond Cadan, took place in the above city on Thursday evening, Nov. 8, the Rev. Theodore A. Burnham officiating. The ceremony was followed by a reception, for which a couple of hundred invitations had been issued.

Mrs. Robert London announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lucy Smith London, to Mr. Hansen Moore of Los Angeles, Cal. The wedding is to take place early in January. Miss London is the daughter of the late Capt. R. London, 5th U.S. Cav., and niece of Capt. Clarke S. Smith, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Mr. Moore is a son of Mrs. M. E. Moore and the late Mr. William Moore of Los Angeles.

Lieut. Jesse B. Gay, U.S.N., and Miss Käthe Kolkmann, of Hamburg, Germany, were married at Cienfuegos, Cuba, Oct. 14 last.

Miss Mary J. Plunkett was married to Mr. Walter R. Carroll, chief wireless operator at Goat Island, Cal., at St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, Cal., Wednesday evening, Oct. 31.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th U.S. Inf., in orders dated Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., Aug. 21, 1906, announces the death of 1st Lieut. John F. James, Pvt. William J. Gillick, Joseph Luebers and Mathias Zock, Co. F, which occurred in a barrio one mile south of Julita, Island of Leyte, in action with Pulajanes on the afternoon of Aug. 9, 1906, and which we have previously noted. In his order Colonel Smith says in part: "Lieutenant James, with Company F, had just arrived at Julita an hour before his death. On his arrival there he was informed that the Pulajanes had been in the vicinity that day. With characteristic energy and bravery, bordering on recklessness, he at once proceeded with ten men to a barrio about a mile to the south to investigate and while there was attacked in overwhelming numbers. Lieutenant James and his party fought nobly in hand to hand conflict until they were widely scattered. It is due to the bravery of the whole party that any escaped with their lives. He was

several times in action during his former tour in the Philippines and always with distinction to himself and the Service. In his private life he was upright and honorable, kind and gentle. To the families of the deceased officer and men, the deepest sympathy of the officers and men of the regiment is extended."

Daniel Duncan, son of Major George B. Duncan, Philippine Scouts (captain, 4th U.S. Infantry), died at Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 14. He was born April 5, 1901. Major Duncan is now en route to Manila on the transport Logan, which sailed from San Francisco on Nov. 5, 1906. Mrs. Duncan will remain for the present at Fort Thomas, and will join Major Duncan later with her youngest son at Imus, P.I. Miss Nana B. Duncan, Major Duncan's sister, is with Mrs. Duncan at Fort Thomas.

Mrs. William H. Weir, sister of Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U.S.A., died at Portland, Ore., Oct. 23, 1906.

Mrs. Lelia I. Sinclair, widow of Comdr. Arthur Sinclair, of the United States and Confederate States navies, died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6. She was born in Norfolk, Va., April 4, 1813. She was married to Commander Sinclair, who lost his life at sea off Liverpool on Jan. 14, 1865. At that time her husband was in command of the blockade runner Lelia, and was on his return from England to the Confederate States. Only four of the Lelia's crew escaped when the vessel foundered. Commander Sinclair was a son of Commodore Arthur Sinclair, who distinguished himself in the naval engagement with the British on Sept. 14, 1814, on Lake Ontario, at which time he was in command of the General Pike.

Mrs. Louise Weise Kennedy, widow of Rev. James F. Kennedy, D.D., and mother of Dr. James S. Kennedy, U.S.A., died at her home in Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 11, 1906, aged seventy-eight years. A correspondent writes: "Mrs. Kennedy was an aggressive, earnest, Christian woman, whose charity was wide and liberal. Her life was spent during her active years in doing good for others. She was a brilliant woman, wonderfully well read, a thoughtful and impressive talker, her knowledge was far above the average lady of the old school, and for years she was eyes for her talented husband (he being blind), reading and writing for him. She absorbed learning far beyond that which is usually the portion of women outside of professions."

Lieut. Col. George W. H. Stouch, U.S.A., retired, died at the hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., Nov. 11, 1906, from chronic nephritis. Lieutenant Colonel Stouch was born in Pennsylvania, March 3, 1842; he entered the Service as a private, Nov. 30, 1861, and was discharged as sergeant major of the 11th Infantry, June 8, 1864, to accept an appointment as second lieutenant, 3 U.S. Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant and captain in the same regiment and major of the 20th Infantry. He was retired for disability incident to the Service Dec. 15, 1898, and was advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel on the retired list April 23, 1904. During the Spanish-American War he served as major chief commissary of volunteers June 16 to Aug. 30, 1898.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel J. Slerzinger, U.S. Army, retired, died at his home, 340 Ninety-ninth street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 12, from cerebral hemorrhage, and was buried with military honors at Greenwood Cemetery, Nov. 16. Sergeant Slerzinger enlisted in the 5th U.S. Artillery in 1866, and was appointed post quartermaster sergeant in 1885 from first sergeant of Battery K of that regiment. He was retired at his own request after thirty-three years' service in 1900, and since had been connected with the transport service. He was a soldier of the old school and had the respect of every officer and enlisted man that served with him.

Mrs. Esther Damon, ninety-two years old, and last surviving widow of the Revolution, died at her home in Plymouth Union, Vt., Nov. 11, after having been widowed fifty-three years. Noah Damon, her husband, enlisted at Milton, Mass., April 19, 1775, and served five years. He was pensioned at the age of eighty-nine, while living at Plainfield, N.H. When the couple were married, at Bridgewater, Sept. 6, 1825, he was seventy-five and she was twenty-one. Esther Summer Damon was a cousin of Charles Summer, and for a half century subsisted on an income of forty cents a day. Under a special act of the Vermont Legislature in February, 1905, she was allotted \$24 a month.

Lieut. Franklin Swift, U.S.N., retired, who had been in command of the U.S. Fish Commission vessel Fishhawk, died at St. Francis' Infirmary, Charleston, S.C., Sunday night, Nov. 11, of typhoid fever. He was a graduate from the U.S. Naval Academy, and was commissioned midshipman in June, 1882; ensign, junior grade, in March, 1885; ensign in June, 1884; lieutenant, junior grade, in July, 1893, and to lieutenant in March, 1897. He served on the Brooklyn on the Asiatic Station from 1883 to 1885; Coast Survey steamer Bache, 1886-1889, and subsequently on the Petrel, Coast Survey steamer Blake, in the Coast Survey office, and on the Fishhawk. He was retired July 1, 1899, on account of disability incident to the Service.

Mrs. Ellen Kennington, widow of Capt. James Kennington, U.S.A., formerly of the 14th Infantry, and mother of Capt. A. E. Kennington, 7th U.S. Cav., died at Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 1.

Mrs. Mary Hitchcock Cowles, wife of Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 5th U.S. Inf., died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12, after an illness of three months. Colonel Cowles came to Baltimore from Cardenas, Cuba, when it became known that his wife's condition was serious. Besides her husband Mrs. Cowles is survived by her sister, Mrs. K. H. Holmes, of New York city; one daughter, Mrs. G. D. Ramsay, Washington, D.C., and three sons, Lieut. William H. Cowles, 4th U.S. Cav., Philippine Islands; Dr. C. D. Cowles, Jr., Johns Hopkins Hospital, and Mr. D. H. Cowles, student at the University of North Carolina. The interment was at Arlington Cemetery, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

His friends in the military and naval Services will be grieved to learn of the sudden death of Mr. Vernon Compton Tasker, which occurred Nov. 3 on the steamer Georgia Lee near Evansville, Ind. Mr. Tasker was born at Cumberland, Md., in 1870. At one time he was employed in the drafting room of the Washington Navy Yard, where breech mechanism design and construction became his specialty; in 1897 he severed his connection with the navy yard and had since served as designer of ordnance material for private gun companies. He invented and perfected the breech mechanism bearing his name, which has been adopted by the Army for its new field guns. Although one of the foremost American specialists in breech mechanisms, Mr. Tasker was also thoroughly versed in all matters pertaining to gun construction, and was equipped for his work by a series of courses in the higher branches of mathematics, being a constant student up to the time of his death. In the Army, many of the rapid-fire coast defense guns, all the sub-caliber tubes, and

all of the new saluting guns, are the design and invention of Mr. Tasker, who undoubtedly contributed to both Services more ordinance devices than any other one person. For years all the major caliber naval guns were fitted with his firing mechanism, and he worked out the details of the present Service chain rammer under the supervision of the patentee. He was also the inventor and designer of present naval minor caliber semi-automatic guns and of the firing mechanism of the latest naval field gun.

Mrs. Lelia Rose St. Clair Osborn, wife of Lieut. Robert Hatfield Osborn, U.S.N., died at Newport News, Va., Nov. 7, 1906.

Mr. William Lamkorn, father of the wife of Capt. Tenney Ross, 7th U.S. Inf., died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 9. He was a veteran of the Civil War.

Ex-Commodore S. Nicholas Kane, of the New York Yacht Club, and formerly an ensign in the U.S. Navy, died suddenly on Nov. 15 in a sleeping car of a Chesapeake and Ohio train near Hamilton, Va. He was one of the best known yachtsmen in the country, and a gentleman of high attainments. He entered the United States Naval Academy in 1862, and was graduated in June, 1866. He was promoted ensign March 12, 1868, and resigned in November of the same year. He served in the West Indies for a year and was then selected as personal aide to Admiral Farragut, when he made his memorable cruise to the ports of Europe. After leaving the Navy he was matriculated in Cambridge University, England, and upon the completion of his studies abroad he came home, took up the study of law and passed with the honors of his class out of the examination in the Albany Law School. He manifested a keen interest in various charities and organizations. When the Spanish war broke out, Commodore Kane served as an ensign and lieutenant in the Volunteer Navy, and assigned, under command of his old shipmate, Captain Sigbee, to special duty on board the converted cruiser St. Paul. His interest and activity in the work of his church led to his continued selection as a member of the Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, and as vice-president of the Church Club. His charity was as unobtrusive as it was wisely distributed. Besides the New York Yacht Club, Mr. Kane was a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, Country and City Coaching Clubs, the New York, Eastern and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Geographical, Botanical and Historical Associations, the Scientific Alliance and the Linnaean Society.

## DEATH OF GENERAL SHAFTER.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter, U.S.A., retired, died on Nov. 12, near Bakersfield, Cal., at the ranch of Capt. W. H. McKittrick, his son-in-law, after an illness of seven days, despite the best medical attention available in California. Cheerful and hopeful, though fully cognizant of his critical condition, the General remained conscious until nine o'clock a.m., Nov. 12. Pure oxygen, sent from San Francisco, performed a great work in keeping life up, but after midnight and early Nov. 12 a constant weakening was discerned. Dr. Mitchell and the trained nurses labored untiringly, but the General lapsed into unconsciousness at nine o'clock and remained in that condition until death. Capt. and Mrs. McKittrick, Miss Carrie Redmond, Mrs. Courtright and Capt. James W. Shafter were at the bedside when the end came. General Shafter was born in Michigan, Oct. 16, 1835. He entered the Service as first lieutenant, 7th Mich. Vol. Inf., Aug. 22, 1861; was mustered out Aug. 22, 1862; was appointed major, 19th Mich. Inf., Sept. 5, 1862, lieutenant colonel, June 5, 1863; was mustered out April 18, 1864, and appointed colonel, 17th U.S. Colored Inf. Vol., April 19, 1864, from which he was mustered out Nov. 2, 1866. He was appointed lieutenant colonel, 41st Inf., permanent establishment, which he accepted Jan. 26, 1867; was later assigned to the 24th Infantry, and promoted to colonel, 1st Inf., March 4, 1879. He was appointed brigadier general, May 3, 1897. During the Civil War General Shafter served with the Army of the Potomac in the siege of Yorktown; battles of Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, and Malvern Hill, Virginia; in action at Thompson's Station, Tenn., in March, 1863, where he was taken prisoner. He was exchanged in the following May, and participated in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1864. After the close of the war he commanded several expeditions against hostile Indians, one of them extending into Mexico. He was appointed major general of Volunteers in May, 1898, and commanded the 5th Army Corps in the operations against Santiago, Cuba, resulting in the surrender of the Spanish forces. He was retired by operation of law Oct. 16, 1899, as brigadier general of the Regular Army, but remained in active service as a major general of Volunteers until June 30, 1901, when he accepted an appointment as major general on the retired list, conferred under authority of an act of Congress, approved Feb. 2, 1901. A medal of honor was conferred upon General Shafter "for most distinguished gallantry in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, while in command of pioneers; voluntarily taking an active part in that battle, and remaining on the field, although wounded, until the close of the engagement; while serving as first lieutenant, Co. I, 7th Mich. Inf." General Shafter received a brevet of colonel March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., and brigadier general of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Since his retirement he devoted himself to his private affairs, living on a large ranch in California. He recently was elected commander of the Department of California and Nevada of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The football teams from Fort Greble and the Training Station at Newport, R.I., met in the second game of their series at the Training Station Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10, and the soldiers were much surprised to find at the end of forty minutes of the hardest kind of playing that neither side had a score to their credit. The soldiers won the first game, played at Fort Adams two weeks ago, and thought that they would have a pretty easy thing in this and would end the series, but the style of football which the sailors started to play fairly took their heavy opponents off their feet, and they had carried the ball half-way down the field by steady line plunges before the soldiers braced and held them for downs. All kinds of football were played, from the old-style mass plays to the new forward pass, and the large crowd present saw some of the most exciting football ever seen around Newport. Lieut. F. H. Phipps, U.S.A., had his hands full to keep the teams on the move and had a number of delicate decisions to make, and showed the members of both teams that he was running the game.

## PERSONALS.

Hugo C. Rietz, late dental surgeon, U.S. Army, is now a student in Harvard University.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. James H. Como, 25th U.S. Inf., on Nov. 6, at El Reno, Okla.

Lieut. C. B. Hodges, 4th U.S. Inf., has returned to Fort Thomas after spending a month's leave in Louisiana.

Surg. J. M. Moore, U.S.N., who recently returned from Havana, has been assigned to the U.S.S. Indiana as senior medical officer.

Mrs. Allen, wife of General Allen, U.S.A., Mrs. Johnson, her sister, and her daughter, Miss Allen, left Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, for Saranac Lake.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry Erben, U.S.N., have returned to their home in New York city after a summer spent at points on the New England coast.

Comdr. M. L. Wood, U.S.N., has been assigned to command the U.S.S. Dixie at Hampton Roads, Va., relieving Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, who is ordered home.

Major Jacob G. Galbraith, U.S.A., who has been on duty at Washington, D.C., in the Inspector General's Office, has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Hannan Jennings entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Nov. 8, for Capt. S. A. Cloman and Mrs. Victor Clement, whose marriage will take place at the Lakewood home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond Dec. 18.

Brig. Gen. James Forney, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Forney, and Miss Angela De C. R. Forney have sent out cards for Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 28, from four until seven o'clock, at their Philadelphia home. Miss Forney is one of the season's débantes.

Mrs. Thomas H. Wilson and her sister, Miss Abercrombie, sailed for Europe on Nov. 10, to be gone a year, spending the winter in Spain, Southern Italy and Sicily. Their bankers and address will be, care of Morgan Harjes and Company, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.

Officers of the Army and Navy who registered at Hotel Breslin, New York city, this week, were the following: Comdr. R. T. Hall, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. P. S. Bonus, U.S.A.; Lieut. S. W. Anding, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. T. Buttrick and wife, U.S.M.C., and War Mach. A. H. Hawley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hawley.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Capt. William K. Jones, U.S.A., accompanied by her son, Crampton, and daughter, Dorothy, arrived in New York, having been a passenger on the transport Meade from Manila, through the Suez Canal, and will be at 160 West 122d street, New York city, for some time before joining Captain Jones at Fort Harrison, Helena, Mont.

Mrs. Robert E. Peary, wife of Civil Engineer Peary, U.S.N., passed through St. Johns, New Brunswick, Nov. 9, on the way to Sydney, C.B., where she will await the arrival of her husband from the Far North. She stated that she expected to meet Mr. Peary in about a week, and that she had received no word from her husband since the receipt of despatches announcing his safe arrival in Labrador.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., will be the chief guest of honor at the dinner of the Western Society of Boston at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, on Friday evening, Nov. 16. Hon. John D. Long, who was Secretary of the Navy during the War with Spain, will also be a guest. Among the others to be present will be Rear Admiral A. S. Snow, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and Rear Admiral J. F. Merry, U.S.N., retired.

The dates of the three bachelors' cotillions at Washington, D.C., will be Wednesdays, Jan. 2 and 16, and Feb. 6. The new committee, of which Major Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., is the head, will include Mr. P. Lee Phillips, Mr. Reginald S. Huidekoper, Mr. J. Mandeville Carlisle, Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., Capt. J. C. Gilmore, U.S.A., and Lieut. Edward McCauley, jr., U.S.N.

Mr. Esme D. Howard, British Consul General in the Island of Crete, has been appointed to the recently created post of Councillor of the British Embassy at Washington, and will be Acting Ambassador during the interim pending the appointment of a successor to Sir Henry Mortimer Durand. Mr. Howard has had a varied career in the diplomatic service and is highly esteemed at the Foreign Office, where he is considered to be one of the most able of the younger diplomats. His wife, Lady Isabella Howard, is a daughter of the Earl of Newburg, who also bears the Roman title of Prince Giustiniani-Bandini. Both Lady Howard and her husband are very popular socially.

Among the guests at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Nov. 14 were the following: Col. P. S. Bonus, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bonus; Lieut. L. S. Cox, jr., U.S.N.; Capt. E. J. Williams, U.S.A.; Comdr. Albert Mertz, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. B. Graham, U.S.A.; Mrs. Graham and maid; Lieut. D. VanH. Allen, U.S.N.; Gen. C. S. Roberts, U.S.A.; Capt. W. H. Reeder, U.S.N.; Lieut. E. R. West, Lieut. C. H. Fulton, and Surg. J. L. Sanford, U.S.A.; Paymr. R. B. Westlake, U.S.N.; Lieut. James Conway, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. Kirby-Smith; Lieut. Walter Harvey, and Paymr. R. M. Sayers, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. Colvocores, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. A. Althouse, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. E. Mitchell and Col. H. S. Kilbourne, U.S.A.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richard S. Douglas, U.S.N., entertained at their home in Fairfax avenue, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 9, at a card party given to celebrate their second anniversary. Progressive six-hand euchre was played, and there were five tables. Mrs. Stark A. Sutton was awarded the lady's first prize, a pair of silver curling tongs, and the gentleman's first prize, a book, was won by Lieut. B. C. Allen, U.S.N., while the consolation, which was also a book, was drawn by Mr. W. W. Old, jr., who presented it to Miss Mary Payne. The punch was served by Mrs. W. H. Gingrich. Among the guests were: Paymr. Walter D. Sharp, Naval Constr. John A. Spilman, Lieut. David VanH. Allen, Lieut. B. C. Allen, Capt. James C. Breckinridge, U.S.M.C., and Midshipman W. C. Nixon, U.S.N.

The transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 11, from Manila, with the 6th Infantry (681 enlisted), and the following military passengers: Major Steedman, Chaplain Randolph, Captains Poore, Jones, Lafitte, Schindel, Ryther, Bolles, Collins, Howell, Cooke, 6th Inf.; Schoeffel, 10th Inf.; Chaplain Gladden, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieutenants Agnew, Gordon, Page, Anderson, Davids, England, Smith, Cook, Conway, Stahl, Wetherill, 6th Inf.; Iope, 8th Inf.; James S. Butler, Signal Corps; Speth and Clearman, Philippine Scouts; 2d Lieutenants Powell, Blackford, McGinniss, Davis, Manborgne, Gregory, Elliott, Bagby, Pitts, Palmer, Hawley, Hoop, Grubbs, Feild, 6th Inf.; Contract Surgeons Prentice and Slayter, for retirement, four; casualties, twenty-seven; discharged, twenty-one; Signal Corps, nineteen; Hospital Corps, twenty; sick, twenty-six; insane, one civilian employee, two enlisted; furloughed, three; general prisoners, eleven.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., left Kansas City, Nov. 10, for St. Louis, to take charge of the Southwestern Division.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Franklin T. Burt, 24th Inf., at Camp Downes, Leyte, P.I., June 14.

Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen left for the Philippines on the Logan, Nov. 5, to join Major Van Deusen, stationed in Manila.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sigsbee have taken the house, No. 1823 Belmont avenue, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Miss Margaret Symons, daughter of Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., will be presented to society Dec. 10 at a tea in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Conrad E. Koerper and Miss Helen Koerper left Washington, Nov. 14, to join Capt. Conrad E. Koerper, who is stationed at Holguin, Cuba.

Miss Mary Southerland, daughter of Comdr. William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., will give a luncheon to a dozen or more débantes on Saturday, Nov. 17, in Washington, D.C.

Major Eugene F. Ladd, U.S.A., who has been in Cuba since the beginning of the recent revolution, has returned to Washington and taken up his duties as assistant to the military secretary.

Mrs. D. W. Coffman, wife of Commander Coffman, who has been the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Doyle and Dr. and Mrs. John B. Dennis at Bremerton, Wash., has left for San Francisco.

Mrs. MacMurray, the widow of Major J. W. MacMurray, of the Artillery Corps, and the Misses MacMurray, have taken a home, 1825 Eighteenth street, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Captain Waymouth, R.A., and Mrs. Waymouth (née Miss Elsie Bleeker) are celebrating the arrival of a daughter, born on Sept. 29 last, at Shoeburyness, England, where Captain Waymouth is stationed.

Second Lieut. Hally Fox, 7th U.S. Inf., whose resignation as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 12, was only commissioned a second lieutenant June 12, 1906, after graduation from the U.S. M.A.

Major J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Pendleton, who returned from the Philippines two weeks ago, left Washington, Nov. 14, for Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash., to which place Major Pendleton has been assigned to duty.

Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., according to a cable from Manila, has been exonerated of the charge of irregularities in his accounts in connection with the recent scandal in the Government workshops at Manila. He has been ordered home.

Secretary Taft arrived at San Antonio, Nov. 14. He was met at the train by Brigadier General McCaskey, commanding the Department of Texas, and a detachment of Regulars. After reviewing the troops Secretary Taft visited the target range at Leon Springs.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, has an article in the Sunday Magazine of the New York Tribune on "How a Battle is Fought," describing the duties and responsibilities, tactics and strategy of the officers in command of an army before and during an engagement.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, started from Fort Bayard, N.M., Nov. 14, for Washington, D.C., and will return to his duties Nov. 19. General Edwards, who has been at the Army General Hospital at Fort Bayard for treatment for the last six months, is reported to have recovered entirely.

Midshipman Gordon W. Haines, U.S.N., entertained on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 10. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Armand deR. Myers, Miss Mary Wilcox, Miss Mary Baylor, Misses Carrie, Ena, and Annie Voight, Dr. E. L. Woods, Midshipmen L. P. Davis and L. E. Manley.

Miss Eleanor Kerfoot Sowers, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Z. T. Sowers, whose wedding to Major Samson L. Faison, U.S.A., has been announced to take place Dec. 19, was the guest of honor at a dinner in Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, with Mrs. Clement as hostess. At her wedding Miss Sowers will be attended by Mrs. Charles Carroll, of Baltimore, as matron of honor.

Lieut. H. D. Coburn, 8th U.S. Inf., wife and child, Mrs. R. P. It. Neilson, wife of Midshipman Neilson, U.S.N., and Miss Edith Aitken, a refugee of San Francisco fire, did not sail on the Army transport Logan from San Francisco Nov. 6 as booked. With these exceptions the list of passengers on the vessel we gave in our issue of Nov. 10, page 280, was correct.

Noting the return of Capt. William L. Kenly, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to the Philippines, the Manila Times remarks:

"The officers who served in the islands during the early days of American occupation will remember Captain Kenly as the Artillery officer who attracted attention by the able manner in which he handled his guns. He was one of the most active of his corps against the insurgents, and on several occasions ran his guns to within thirty yards of the insurrectionists and poured a heavy fire into their trenches."

An elaborate dinner was given by Mrs. Henry Siegel at her residence in New York city, Nov. 12, to celebrate the coming marriage of Miss Rose Sadlier, daughter of Mrs. William Sadlier, to Lieut. Henry C. Dinger, U.S.N. The decorations, of pink roses and lilies of the valley, were in compliment to Miss Sadlier. Mrs. Siegel's guests included Mrs. William Sadlier, Capt. E. D. Taussig, U.S.N., commander of the Indiana; Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Hoff, Lieut. W. P. Cronan and Ensign J. S. Abbott, U.S.N. There was music throughout the dinner, and one of the last guests to arrive was Sir Thomas Lipton, who, having finished his address at the opening of the Carmelite Fair, came in to enjoy the music and particularly the vocal features of the entertainment.

From Laredo, Texas, Nov. 11, a correspondent writes:

"There is a run of continuous entertainments for Miss Mabel Cogley, of Laredo, who is to marry Lieut. S. M. Barlow, of the 26th Infantry, in a few days. On Tuesday Miss Bessie Derby entertained the Mistletoe Club in her honor. Hearts was the game played. The score-cards were Gibson picture postal cards. The guests were: Mesdames Halsell, Jackson, Randolph, MacDonald, Leyendecker, Fish, Cogley, and Derby; Misses Cogley, Nicholson, Yaeger, Mudd, McKnight, Ray and Belle Westbrook, McClendon, Elliott, Lilley and the Misses Harrison of the post. On the Saturday previous Miss Cogley was entertained by the Emanon Club at the home of Mrs. Alexander in Laredo. On the 10th Miss Mary Nicholson gave a 'stocking shower' for Miss Cogley in the Elks' club-rooms. Miss Florence Brown will give a miscellaneous shower for Miss Cogley on Monday afternoon in the post, and on Tuesday evening the Mistletoe Club of Laredo will entertain in her honor."

Miss Joanna Schroeder, daughter of Capt. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., will be introduced to society on Dec. 7 at Washington, D.C.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. P. Hatfield, of Fort Meyer, Va., will present their daughter, Miss Hatfield, on Dec. 7, when an afternoon reception will be given at the fort.

Miss Isabelle Magruder, daughter of Surg. Alexander Magruder, U.S.N., will be presented to society Dec. 3 in Washington, D.C., at an afternoon tea, to be followed by a dance.

Miss Cora Tanner, daughter of Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, U.S.N., will entertain at a luncheon in Washington, D.C., Nov. 24, which will precede her formal début, which takes place Dec. 5.

Cards are out for a luncheon to be given by Mrs. William Croghan Denby in Washington, D.C., Nov. 22, to present Miss Esther Palmer Denby, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank L. Denby.

Colonel Dyer, of the 12th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., and Colonel LeBoitier, surgeon of the staff of General Roe, N.G.N.Y., visited friends in Washington, D.C., last week, on their way to Cuba for a brief stay in that island.

Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow, accompanied by her children, left Newport, R.I., Nov. 11, for San Francisco to meet her husband, Commander Winslow, who will arrive there in the cruiser Charleston, of which he is in command.

Rear Admiral Joseph E. Craig, U.S.N., commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, Pa., paid an official visit to Rear Admiral Roberto Cali on board the Italian cruiser Ettore Fieramosca, Nov. 14, and was received with the usual honors.

Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, wife of Major Ayres, 8th U.S. Cav., and her daughter, Emily, will spend the month of December in New York city at Hotel Webster. They are at present visiting at West Point, where Cadet Fairfax Ayres, son of Major and Mrs. Ayres, is at the U.S.M.A.

General Brugere, former commander-in-chief of the French army, will leave Paris soon for a tour of the world. General Brugere's son is at present attending a military school in the United States. While in America General Brugere will be the guest of President Roosevelt.

Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., will be presented at the home of her parents at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., Nov. 30. The event will be an informal luncheon, which begins a series of luncheons, dinners and small dances for Miss Leutze.

Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, British navy, was on Nov. 10 promoted to the rank of admiral. When he takes over command of the channel fleet in the spring Lord Charles Beresford will be the officer of the highest rank afloat and, therefore, during the maneuvers of 1907 he will exercise supreme command.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Navy League of the United States in New York city, Nov. 13, the following officers were elected: President, Gen. Horace Porter; vice-president, William McAdoo; treasurer, Clinton E. Braine; secretary, Robert S. Sloan; assistant secretary, George H. Owen, and general counsel, Herbert L. Satterlee.

Mrs. Drake, wife of Captain Drake, commanding the battleship Wisconsin, arrived on the Great Northern steamer Minnesota, Oct. 3, at Seattle from Yokohama, after a year's absence. Mrs. Drake later proceeded to the Mare Island Navy Yard, where she made a series of visits among old friends, and has returned to the naval station, Bremerton, Wash., as the guest of Admiral and Mrs. Burwell, and is enjoying numerous pleasant functions in her honor.

First Lieut. Harold E. Clearman, Philip. Scouts, whose resignation has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 15 next, is a native of New York. Before being appointed to a commission in the Philippine Scouts he served as a private, corporal, sergeant and quartermaster sergeant in the 6th U.S. Infantry from Sept. 21, 1898, to June 30, 1901. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts July 1, 1901, and was promoted first lieutenant July 1, 1905.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, left New York, Nov. 13, for a short visit to Chicago and Boston. At Chicago he was the guest of honor at the annual meeting and banquet of the Chicago branch of the U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association on Nov. 15 and delivered an address. From Chicago he will attend the reunion of the Boston Western Society as a special guest of the society. He will return to his flagship, the Maine, on Nov. 17.

Capt. S. A. Cloman, U.S.A., recently appointed military attaché at London, and his future bride, Mrs. Victor Clement, were entertained at luncheon in Washington, D.C., Nov. 10, at the Chevy Chase Club by the Controller of the Currency and Mrs. Ridgely. The additional guests were the British Ambassador, Sir Mortimer Durand; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Addison, the naval attaché of the German Embassy; Captain Hebbingshans and Mrs. Hebbingshans, Mrs. Laurence Benet, Mrs. Frank L. Denny, Miss Katharine Williams, of Chicago; General Buchanan, Mr. Arthur Hay and Mr. Mills Thompson.

An interesting illustrated lecture by Chaplain George D. Rice, U.S.A., on the Sultan of Bacolod was given at Camp Columbia, Cuba, Nov. 7, with forty stereopticon views of the 17th Battery of Field Artillery in the battle. On Nov. 14 the chaplain gave another lecture on the Fall of the Sultan of Bacolod, illustrated with fifty views, in which the 27th Infantry, 15th Cavalry, 17th and 25th Batteries, F.A., Engineer, Signal and Hospital Corps figured. The latter lecture dealt with the principal engagement with the Moros in which Capt. John J. Pershing (now General Pershing) won his star. General Pershing was in command of the expedition, being the senior officer present.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., military secretary of the Department of the East, who is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Robert Fulton Monument Association, announces that the association has opened offices at No. 3 Park Row, New York city, Borough of Manhattan, and is ready to begin a popular campaign for funds. The treasurer is Richard Delafield, president of the National Park Bank. The monument will be erected at some point, not yet selected, upon Manhattan Island. Its cost is estimated at \$600,000, and a competition is to be started between artists and architects for the design. The corner-stone will probably be laid some time next year, the one hundredth year after Fulton sailed the Clermont in the Hudson. The exact date will be, it is planned, that of Fulton's birthday, and President Roosevelt will be invited to be present. A day has been set apart next year at the Jamestown Exposition to be celebrated as Robert Fulton Day, and there is projected a great naval parade to which President Roosevelt has asked the nations of the world to send naval representation.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Harold M. Joss, Philippine Scouts, at Zamboanga, P.I., Nov. 13.

Mrs. Caperton, wife of Comdr. W. B. Caperton, U.S.N., is visiting her sister in Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert R. Love, 9th U.S. Cav., at Fort Riley, Kan., Nov. 3.

Lieut. James S. Butler, Signal Corps, U.S.A., will spend his two months' leave at Yazoo City, Miss.

Col. and Mrs. Oliver E. Wood have returned to Washington, D.C., and taken apartments at the Cairo for the winter.

General Sternberg, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sternberg entertained at dinner on Nov. 14 at their home on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Boush, wife of Comdr. Clifford J. Boush, is no longer at 197 Longwood avenue, Brookline, but at "The Windsor," 1378 Beacon street, Brookline, Mass.

Gen. A. C. Taylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor have taken apartments for the winter at the Hotel Gordon, corner of Sixteenth and I streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The Misses Patton, sisters of Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., have returned to their home on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. Wotherspoon, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Baker, wife of Major Chauncy B. Baker, U.S.A., have sailed for Havana, Cuba, to join their husbands, who are on duty there.

Second Lieut. William H. Williams, Art. Corps, U.S.A., whose resignation was accepted on Nov. 14 for the good of the Service, was born in New York, Feb. 6, 1881. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1902.

Madame Amélie Bougardier, who has been for some years the companion of Mrs. W. P. Kendall, wife of Major Kendall, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has recently received word of the death of her husband in Paris, France.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot, U.S.A., of Washington Barracks, will introduce their twin daughters, the Misses Abbot, at a reception on Friday evening, Dec. 14. There will also be dancing for débutantes.

Chaplain W. G. Isaacs, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Hancock, having been joined by his sisters, Mrs. Mary R. Williams and Miss Ada Lee Isaacs, has taken apartments in the Algonquin, No. 137 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Capt. John C. Beaumont, U.S.M.C., will sail from San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5, in command of a detachment of marines for duty in the Philippines. First Lieuts. Edward S. Yates and Frederick Kenseil will also sail with Captain Beaumont.

The following candidates for the United States Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Robert W. Clark, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa.; Robert M. Edwards, alternate, East Pittsburg, Pa.; Donald S. Munn, alternate, Pittsburg, Pa.

Lieut. John W. Timmons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Timmons, daughter of Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, have returned to Washington from an automobile trip through Indiana and Ohio with Mrs. Timmons' parents, and have opened the Fairbanks home for the winter.

Lieut. Col. Charles Newbold, U.S.A., and Mrs. Newbold were among the passengers on the steamer Minneapolis which arrived at New York Nov. 11, from Europe, and went to their home in Washington, D.C. They have been spending some eighteen months abroad.

Miss Florence Gheen, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. H. Gheen, U.S.N., will be presented to society on Dec. 6. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gheen and Miss Gheen have been established in their new house, in New Hampshire avenue, which will be their permanent home, since the Admiral's recent retirement.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Silcox, 24th U.S. Inf., whose resignation was accepted Nov. 15 for the good of the Service, is a native of Tennessee and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps while a sergeant, Feb. 2, 1901. He was transferred to the 24th Infantry Nov. 19, 1904, and is a graduate of the commercial college of Kentucky University.

The 11th Army Corps Association of the Army of the Potomac held its annual reunion and banquet at the Café Martin, New York city, Nov. 14. Gen. John T. Lockwood presided. The event of the evening was an address on Gen. Carl Schurz, who was first a brigade commander, then a division commander and finally in command of the corps at the battle of Gettysburg. The address was made by Gen. James Grant Wilson, formerly a commander of brigade in the corps.

Mrs. R. M. Berry, wife of Rear Admiral Berry, entertained at dinner at her home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 8, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Green, of Louisville, Ky. The table was beautifully decorated with shaded pink chrysanthemums and maiden hair ferns. Mrs. Berry's guests were: Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Lieut. and Mrs. Duncan M. Wood, Miss Green, Miss Edith Tunis, Miss Selma Mertz, Dr. Woods, Lieut. S. H. R. Doyle and Paymr. Walter Sharp.

At Fort Howard, Md., the Misses MacMillan, of St. Augustine, Fla., are the guests of Miss Meta Anderson, daughter of Col. Harry R. Anderson. Colonel Anderson has just returned from a ten days' hunting trip in North Carolina. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown entertained at dinner on Friday evening, Nov. 9, Capt. A. W. Chase and Lieut. C. F. Morse. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln entertained with two tables of bridge Tuesday evening. Among the guests were Miss Hall, of Delaware City; the Misses MacMillan, of St. Augustine, Fla.; Miss Anderson, Capt. A. W. Chase and Lieutenant Morse.

Capt. William B. Graham, Philippine Scouts, and Mrs. Graham arrived at Newport News, Va., Nov. 6, on the transport Meade, after a two months' voyage from Manila, P.I., via Suez. They have been spending some time in New York and Washington, leaving the last-named place Nov. 15 for the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., where Captain Graham rejoins his regiment—20th U.S. Infantry—he having been relieved from duty with the Philippine Scouts. They were joined in New York by Mrs. Graham's sister, Mrs. William Ellis Pulliam, who has been living abroad for the past year. Mrs. Pulliam accompanies the Grahams to California.

The Army and Navy Club of the City of New York, located at 107 West Forty-third street, has proved itself of great value, or rather necessity, to our officers visiting the city. The parlors are bright and cheerful, and the sleeping rooms, of which it has many, are both commodious and reasonable in price. The following officers were elected to membership at the meeting of the Board of Governors this week: Lieuts. Frank B. Davis and Fergus A. Easton, U.S.A.; Midshipmen Robert T. S. Lowell, Harold M. Bemis, Charles C. Slayton, Guy E. Davis, Joseph G. Evans and Robert O. Lowe; Lieut. Ridley McLean, U.S.N.; Lieut. Charles H. Burrows, late U.S.A.; Major John W. Dillenback, U.S.A.; Major Herbert Katz, Lieuts.

B. Austin Boughan and Morris M. Keck, U.S.A.; Asst. Engr. Thomas A. McElwell, U.S.N.; Col. William H. Comegys, U.S.A.; Capt. Frank A. Howard, Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Francis J. Higgins, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Sherrill, Lieut. Col. Robert Ball Edes, M.V.M.; Major Robert I. Crawley, M.V.M.; Lieut. James A. Green, U.S.A.; Capt. James W. Crawford, Asst. Surg. William Neil McDonnell, Lieut. Harry L. Brown, M.V.M.; Capt. Alfonso Muller, Brig. Gen. William Quinton, U.S.A.; Capt. Percy P. Bishop, U.S.A.; Lieut. Gardner Irving Jones, U.S.N.; Capt. William J. Hubbel, and Lieut. George E. Sellew.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Nov. 14, 1906.  
The Military Secretary, Washington:  
Transport Sherman arrived Manila Nov. 14.  
KNIGHT, in the absence of Division Commander.

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff

S.O. NOV. 15, 1906. WAR DEPT.  
Leave for one month is granted Capt. George M. Grimes, 30th Inf.

The following transfers in the 15th Cavalry are made: 1st Lieut. Taylor M. Reagan transferred from Troop E to K; 1st Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel is assigned to Troop E.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Charles L. Silcox, 24th Inf., of his commission as an officer has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 15 for the good of the Service.

G.O. 184, NOV. 9, 1906. WAR DEPT.

I. Announces that Brig. Gen. John A. Huilen, adjutant general of Texas, Austin, Texas, is appointed member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, vice Major Gen. L. M. Openheimer, retired, deceased.

II. The supply of the blue kersey overcoats being practically exhausted, issue of them will cease and olive drab overcoats will be issued at once, in order that all enlisted men may be supplied with the latter by Jan. 1, 1907, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Enlisted men who have drawn blue kersey overcoats during their current enlistments are authorized to turn them in to their company or detachment commanders, and for each overcoat so turned in a credit of \$6.44 will be given on the clothing account of the enlisted man. Overcoats thus received by the company or detachment commanders will be turned over to the nearest post quartermaster with a certified list of the names, rank, and organizations of the men from whom the overcoats were received. Post quartermasters will notify the quartermaster general through the chief quartermasters of the several military departments of the number of blue kersey overcoats received by them. These overcoats will be disposed of as shall be directed hereafter.

G.O. 186, NOV. 12, 1906. WAR DEPT.

I. Mounted orderlies of Infantry regiments, authorized by Par. 25, Field Service Regulations, will be equipped as provided in Sec. I, Par. 1, G.O. No. 23, W.D., Feb. 2, 1906, for mounted engineer troops.

II. Describes a tract of public land situated north of the town of Valdez, in the Territory of Alaska, set apart for a target range for the use of the troops of Fort Liscom, Alaska.

G.O. 187, NOV. 13, 1906. WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 97, G.O. 197, W.D., Dec. 31, 1904, as amended by Par. I, G.O. No. 132, W.D., July 20, 1906, is further amended by substituting the words "Medical officers will not be required to provide themselves with field glass, revolver or ammunition" for the words "Medical officers will carry a surgical case."

II. As soon after Dec. 1, 1906, as may be practicable, the 125th Co., C.A., will be relieved from duty at Fort Michie, New York, and will proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., for station, leaving at Fort Michie the minimum detachment necessary for the proper care of Government property and armament.

G.O. 188, NOV. 13, 1906. WAR DEPT.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing is relieved from the command of the Department of California, and will proceed via Tokio, Japan, to Manila, P.I., for assignment to duty in that division.

II. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur in addition to his other duties is assigned to the command of the Department of California.

III. So much of G.O. No. 142, W.D., Aug. 14, 1906, as amended by G.O. No. 164, W.D., Sept. 27, 1906, as relates to field artillery, is further amended so as to provide, in addition to the siege, horse, and mountain batteries, for—

19 batteries (light) of 133 enlisted men each..... 2,527  
1 battery (light, 14th) 160 enlisted men..... 160  
making the total number of enlisted men in the Artillery Corps ..... 18,166

The total number of enlisted men in the line of the Army will, therefore, be..... 58,129

and the total number of enlisted men in line and staff 62,516

The increase of strength provided for the 14th Battery, Field Art., is to be effective only during the service of the battery in Cuba.

G.O. 189, NOV. 15, 1906. WAR DEPT.

Amends Pars. 294, 464, 589 and 1,141, Army Regulations.

CIR. 56, OCT. 31, 1906. WAR DEPT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Jurisdiction of department commanders over officers and enlisted men at general recruit depots.—Officers and enlisted men at general recruit depots are not under the jurisdiction of department commanders in matters of discipline except so far as department commanders are empowered by Par. 187, A.R., as amended by G.O. No. 130, W.D., July 16, 1906, to act in the matter of trials by courts-martial after charges shall have been forwarded to them.

2. Jurisdiction of Department Commanders in Respect to Court-Martial Cases at General Recruit Depots.—Under Par. 187, A.R., as amended by G.O. No. 130, W.D., July 16, 1906, the jurisdiction of department commanders in respect to court-martial cases arising at general recruit depots ceases when those commanders, having approved or mitigated the sentences and having designated the places of confinement when confinement is to be imposed, have taken final action on the records of trial. Thereafter the prisoners are not subject to the orders of department commanders, and all matters concerning them, including applications for clemency, that require the action of authority superior to the commanders of recruit depots, must be submitted to The Military Secretary of the Army for the action of the Secretary of War.

3. Purchase or Repair of Typewriting Machines from the Company Fund.—Cir. No. 6, W.D., Jan. 27, 1904, is construed as not prohibiting the purchase or repair of typewriting machines from the company fund, provided the officer responsible for expenditures from that fund decides that the same are made solely for the benefit of the company and for the purpose of increasing the comfort, pleasure, and contentment of the enlisted men.

4. Separation from Active Service, When Effectuated.—The separation from active service of an officer of the Army by retirement, discharge, dismissal, or resignation can not be effected or the resulting promotions made before the date on which the officer receives or becomes legally chargeable with notice of

his retirement, discharge, dismissal, or of the acceptance of his resignation.

5. Admission of a Contract Surgeon to the Government Hospital for the Insane.—A contract surgeon, while serving as such in the Army, is a person belonging to the Army within the meaning of Sec. 4843, Revised Statutes, and, if he becomes insane in such service, is entitled to admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane under that section.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

CIR. 57, NOV. 8, 1906. WAR DEPT.

Pending the preparation and issue of range tables for the 12-inch mortar using 824-pound projectiles, the range table for the 800-pound projectile should be used in target practice with the 12-inch mortars, range corrections made as a result of observations of trial shots being assumed to include the necessary corrections for differences between the muzzle velocities attained with projectiles of the two weights.

A plotting board for mortars will be issued without requisition in the near future to each mortar battery in service. The gun arms of these plotting boards as issued will not be graduated for elevations and times of flight until such time as the necessary data for this purpose for the 824-pound projectile are available, and meanwhile battery commanders will prepare from the range table for the 800-pound projectile paper scales of elevations and times of flight, and paste these on the gun arms.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ARTHUR MURRAY, Chief of Artillery, Act. C. of S.

CIR. 58, NOV. 10, 1906. WAR DEPT.

All officers who have received Ordnance Supply Manuals for use in their office work are required to take them up and account for them on their next ordnance returns. These manuals will be issued and transferred hereafter on the usual invoices and receipts, as in the case of other ordnance property, and should be turned over to the officers succeeding to the offices and not be retained for personal use.

II. Announces that two banks in Cuba have been designated as depositories of public moneys, viz: The Banco de la Habana and the National Bank of Cuba.

G.O. 77, NOV. 8, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

In compliance with Par. 193, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes temporary command of the Department of California, during the absence of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing on leave of absence.

CHARLES MORRIS, Col., Art. Corps, U.S.A.

#### TACTICAL DECISION.

CIR. 28, NOV. 3, 1906. DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Upon a request of an interpretation of Par. 13, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904, "In place, halt," the War Department, under date of Nov. 2, 1906, decides:

"Upon halting, at the command 1. In place, 2. Halt, the pieces are brought to the order."

By command of Major General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Military Secretary.

G.O. 41, NOV. 8, 1906. DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The department commander desires to command in orders Par. John L. Simmonds, Troop L, 12th Cav., for zeal, intelligence and discretion displayed by him in the performance of his duty as a sentinel guarding two prisoners at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Oct. 28, 1906. He promptly fired upon each of these men who were attempting to escape, wounding one of them, and, though himself injured from a fall received in the pursuit, succeeded in taking one prisoner back to the guard house.

It is hoped that such prompt and intelligent discharge of the duty of a sentinel may be emulated by the men of this command whenever occasion offers.

By command of Brigadier General Duval:

IRA A. HAYNES, Military Secretary.

G.O. 76, NOV. 2, 1906. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

G.O. 71, c.s., these headquarters, is modified so as to direct Capt. Thomas L. Rhoads, asst. surg., Fort Crook, Neb., not to exceed six trips each week from Fort Crook, to make return.

G.O. 77, NOV. 9, 1906. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The troops in the field in connection with returning Ute Indians to their homes, will return to their proper stations as follows:

Headquarters, 10th Cavalry, and 3d Squadron, 10th Cav., from Ashland, Mont., to Sheridan, Wyo., thence by rail to Fort Robinson, Neb.

Detachment, Signal Corps, from Ashland, Mont., to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., where it will remain temporarily for the purpose of constructing a telegraph line from Sheridan to Fort Mackenzie. Upon completion thereof, the detachment will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., by rail.

1st Squadron, 10th Cav., from camp near Moorhead, Mont., to Kendrick, Wyoming, thence by rail to Fort Robinson, Neb. Troops L and M, 6th Cav., from camp near Moorhead, Mont., to Fort Keogh, Mont.

Detachment, 4th Infantry, from Arvada, Wyo., by rail to Fort Meade, S.D., Headquarters, 6th Cavalry, and Troops A, B, D, F, G and H, 6th Cav., are already en route from camp near Moorhead to Fort Meade, S.D., escorting Ute Indians, under telegraphic instructions heretofore communicated.

G.O. 78, NOV. 10, 1906. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., having reported, is announced as chief Q.M. of the department, relieving Major Moses G. Zalinski, Q.M., U.S.A.

G.O. 56, OCT. 26, 1906. NORTHERN DIVISION.

The additional allowance of twenty rounds per man authorized in Par. 6-f of G.O. 44, W.D., Washington, March 1, 1906, will be expended during the coming winter in slow fire, under the direction of the post commander, at such ranges as he may decide upon.

Overshot and field kit as prescribed in the G.O. 44, will be worn during the firing of the additional allowance of ammunition.

G.O. 58, NOV. 5, 1906. NORTHERN DIVISION.

First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., having reported at Chicago, Ill., on or about the 14th instant,

By command of Major General Greely:

C. J. CRANE, Lieut. Col., Military Secretary.

G.O. 19, NOV. 1, 1906. SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Announces that the headquarters of the Southwestern Division will be moved to St. Louis, Mo., leaving Oklahoma about Nov. 12.

G.O. 20, NOV. 2, 1906. SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

First Lieut. George R. Spalding, C.E., having reported, is assigned to duty as chief engineer officer of this division, with station at St. Louis, Mo.

G.O. 21, NOV. 8, 1906. SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

In compliance with G.O. 180, W.D., Oct. 19, 1906, the undersigned assumes command of the Southwestern Division.

The following personal staff is announced: 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp; 1st Lieut. Edwin C. Long, A.C., aide-de-camp.

FREDERICK FUNSTON, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

#### ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.

G.O. 14, OCT. 31, 1906, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.

Except when especially directed otherwise, all labor by troops or hired employees will hereafter be suspended on Sundays at

all stations where troops of the Army of Pacification are stationed. The Chief of Staff will make arrangements to have one officer and a stenographer at headquarters to attend to any important communications that may come in, and which need attention. This does not apply to the delivery of ice, fresh beef or similar work, which is to be considered an exception, and the officers in charge thereof must be the judges as to whether any work is to be considered an exception and authorized on Sunday.

G.O. 15, NOV. 1, 1906, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN. Reconnaissance parties of the 2d Battalion of Engineers will, under the verbal instructions of the commanding general, do work in various parts of the Island of Cuba.

G.O. 54, SEPT. 27, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON. G.O. 39, c.m., these headquarters, is revoked.

The annual department field day will be held at Manila and begin Nov. 26, 1906. The composition of teams of contestants will be as follows: Twenty-five men from each regiment; thirteen men from the Artillery Corps; ten men from the Hospital Corps; three men from the Engineer Corps; five men from the Signal Corps.

G.O. 55, OCT. 1, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON. Announces that Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp, is acting military secretary of the department.

G.O. 56, OCT. 3, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Jennings, 7th Cav., is announced as officer in charge of athletics, relieving Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp.

G.O. 34, SEPT. 17, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Announces that the annual department contest in athletic sports will be held in Malabang, P.I., commencing Nov. 22, 1906.

Three contestants from each troop of Cavalry and company of Infantry and four from the engineer company are authorized to enter.

G.O. 51, SEPT. 25, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Co. A, 1st Inf., from further duty at Camp Connell, Samar, on or about Sept. 30, 1906, and will proceed to Balangiga, Samar, for duty, relieving Co. B, 24th Inf., now at that place, which upon being thus relieved will proceed by the transport Syracuse to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for temporary duty.

The verbal instructions of the department commander, on the request of Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf., in charge of field operations, Island of Samar, directing the removal from Magtaon, Samar, of headquarters 2d Battalion, Philippine Scouts, and its establishment at Wright, Samar, are hereby confirmed. The commanding officer and staff, 2d Battalion, Philippine Scouts, will take station at Wright, Samar.

G.O. 52, SEPT. 28, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Upon the recommendation of Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf., in charge of field operations, Island of Samar, the 14th Co., Philippine Scouts, now at Magtaon, Samar, will take station at Camp Curry, Samar, and Magtaon will be abandoned as a military station. Also the detachment of the 12th Co., Philippine Scouts, now at Tambo, Samar, will be withdrawn to and stationed at Camp Curry, Samar, with the remainder of the 12th Company, and Camp Curry will become a sub-station of Wright, Samar.

A detachment of one officer and fifty enlisted men of the 35th Co., Philippine Scouts, from Wright, Samar, will proceed to and take station at Tambo, Samar, which will also become a sub-station of Wright, Samar.

For the purposes of supply and administration the stations of Basay and Magallanes, Samar, will hereafter be sub-stations of Davao, Samar; the stations of Maydolong and Camp F. A. Smith, Samar, will be sub-stations of Borongan, Samar, and the station of San Eduardo will be a sub-station of Santa Rita, Samar.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, commanding the Northern Division, accompanied by Capt. George H. Shields, Jr., 3d Inf., aide-de-camp, will, in the order named, proceed to and inspect Fort Thomas, Ky., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Mich., and Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Nov. 5, N.D.)

Brig. Gen. John W. Webb, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf., A.D.C., will proceed to and make an inspection at Fort Keogh, Missoula, and William Henry Harrison, Mont., and Lincoln, N.D., in the order named. (Nov. 2, D.D.)

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 11th Cav., A.D.C., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and thence to Fort Robinson, to make inspections. (Nov. 3, D.M.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the Department of California. (Nov. 7, D. Cal.)

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, commanding the Northern Division, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for station. (Nov. 12, N.D.)

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, commanding Northern Division, will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Fort Meade, S.D., on business connected with the Ute Indians. From that post he will return to Chicago, Ill., via Fort Robinson, Neb. (Nov. 13, N.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Jacob G. Galbraith, I.G., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Langdon Gilmore, Fort Totten, N.Y., will report to the C.O. of that post, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. George A. Atkinson, who will be sent to Fort Screven, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Oliver T. Simpson. Sergeant Simpson will be sent to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for duty. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Whaley, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, relieving Capt. Perry L. Boyer, asst. surg., who will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for duty, relieving Capt. Charles A. Ragan, asst. surg. Captain Ragan will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Upon the arrival of Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg., at Fort Snelling, Minn., Capt. George A. Skinner, asst. surg., will stand relieved from temporary duty at that post and return to his proper station, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (Oct. 25, D.D.)

Contract Surg. Joseph W. Love is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco on the first available transport sailing from Manila, after Dec. 1, 1906. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. William G. Miller. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Arthur N. Tasker will report in person to the president, Army Medical School, for duty. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Contract Surg. George F. Adair, now on temporary duty at Fort Washington, Md., will return to his proper station, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (Nov. 8, D.E.)

Contract Surg. Hugh G. Voorhees will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. George I. Guzellek who will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. Contract Surg. George E. Stalling will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (Oct. 2, D. Luzon.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: 1st Lieut. William A. Duncan, asst. surg., upon the expiration of his present leave will report to the medical superintendent of the Army Transport Service at San Francisco, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles L. Foster, asst. surg. Lieutenant Foster will report for assignment to duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, relieving Capt. William R. Eastman, asst. surg. Captain Eastman will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash.,

for duty, relieving Capt. Louis T. Hess, asst. surg. Captain Hess will proceed to Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. 1st Lieuts. Albert G. Love and Harold W. Jones, asst. surges., are relieved from temporary duty in the Department of California, and will proceed on the first available transport sailing from San Francisco to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Capt. Clarence J. Manly, asst. surg., upon the arrival of another medical officer at Fort Yellowstone, will proceed to Havana, for assignment to duty. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Capt. David Baker and Samuel L. Steer, asst. surges., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Capt. William E. Vose, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Sept. 25, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class John L. Collins, H.C., to Camp Gregg, Panaginian, for duty. (Sept. 25, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. John T. H. Slayter, having reported at San Francisco will proceed to Fort Harrison, Mont., for duty. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Contract Surg. John P. Kelly, now on temporary duty at Fort Miley, Cal., is relieved from further duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and will report to the C.O., Fort Miley, for duty at that station. (Nov. 7, D. Cal.)

Major James D. Glennan, surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., during the absence on leave of Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Major Edward Champe Carter, surg., and Capt. Jere B. Clayton, asst. surg., are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Capt. Horace D. Bloomburgh and Paul S. Halloran, asst. surges., relieved. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick F. Russell, asst. surg., from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will repair to Washington for temporary duty. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

Capt. Walter D. Webb, asst. surg., relieved from further station at Fort Huachuca, and from further duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification, and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Frederick H. Mills, now at Newport News, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and from duty as surgeon of the transport Ingalls, and will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert C. Lovins, asst. surg., will proceed from Newport News to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ernest Vollmeyer, H.C., will be sent to Tagbilaran, Samar, for duty, relieving Capt. Joseph Stahl, who will be sent to Cataubig, Samar, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Edgar M. Wright, now under orders to proceed to Manila. (Oct. 22, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class George Reynolds, H.C., transport Meade, Newport News, Va., will be sent to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with Co. C, Hospital Corps. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Nan Kervis, H.C., will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for station and duty. (Sept. 26, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Theodore Schumann, H.C., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., will be discharged from the Army by the C.O. of that post under the provisions of G.O. 4, W.D., Jan. 8, 1906. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edward R. Murphy, H.C., having been tried by a G.C.M. convened at Borongan, Samar, and found guilty of drunkenness on duty, of being drunk in quarters and of using intoxicants and drugs to such an extent as to incapacitate him from properly performing his duties, was, upon consideration of evidence of two previous convictions, sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged from the Service, forfeiting all pay and allowances." The sentence is approved and will be duly executed. (Sept. 27, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Douglass, H.C., will be sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty. (Oct. 30, D.G.)

Sergt. 1st Class George Kleimand, H.C., now at New Rochelle, N.Y., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Gustav Knapp, H.C., from duty in the Philippines, and to be sent to the United States on the first available transport leaving Manila after April 1, 1907. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1906, is granted Major Webster Vinson, paymaster. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, paymaster, having reported, is assigned to duty in the office of the chief paymaster, Department of California, with station in San Francisco. (Nov. 8, D. Cal.)

Capt. George J. Holden, paymaster, now on leave at Burlington, Vt., is relieved from duty in New York city, and will take station at Burlington, relieving Major Timothy D. Keeleher, paymaster, who will proceed to New York city, take station. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

#### COE OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. William L. Guthrie, C.E., Fort Riley, Kas. (Nov. 6, D. Mo.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Henry C. Jewett from duty under the immediate orders of Major Edward Burr, and will proceed to Portland, Me., and take station not later than Dec. 1, 1906, and relieve Capt. Curtis W. Ottwell temporarily of the fortification and river and harbor duties in his temporary charge. Captain Ottwell upon being relieved will proceed to Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, and relieve Capt. John R. Slattery of the river and harbor works in his charge, and will also report by letter to Col. William H. Heuer for duty under his immediate orders pertaining to the purchase of fortification sites in the Territory of Hawaii. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Major Lansing H. Beach, C.E., instructor, Department of Engineering, will, in addition to his other duties, perform the duties of assistant commandant, Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College. (Ft. Leavenworth, Nov. 12.)

#### CAVALRY.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. George F. Tyner, 2d Cav., side-de-camp. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. George F. Tyner, 2d Cav., side-de-camp. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. E. MACKLIN.

First Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 4th Inf., recently transferred from Co. I to Co. B, will join the latter company at Fort MacKenzie, Wyo. (Oct. 31, N.D.)

First Lieut. J. De Camp Hall, 4th Inf., side-de-camp, is detailed as recorder of the Army retiring board at Denver, Colo., vice Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf., relieved. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. F. CHASE.

First Lieut. Freeborn P. Holcomb, 14th Cav., is relieved from further progressive military map duty, and will return to his proper station, via Fort Walla Walla, Washington. (Nov. 9, Pac. Div.)

First Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., A.D.C., will report to the C.O., Zamboanga, Mindanao, for detail as acting ordnance officer of that post, to relieve Capt. B. W. Atkinson, adjutant, 6th Inf. (Sept. 12, D. Min.)

Second Lieut. James P. Castleton, 14th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, will proceed at once to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with Troop I, 14th Cav., relieving 1st Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav., who will return to his proper station, the Presidio of Monterey. (Nov. 2, D. Cal.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. F. CHASE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Isaac S. Martin, 15th Cav., is further extended ten days. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Edward P. Jones, A.C., is relieved from further duty as transport Q.M., and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Leave for a month, effective when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh S. Brown, A.C. (Nov. 13, D.E.)

First Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr., A.C., is transferred from the 22d Battery, Field Art., to the unassigned list. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan, A.C., now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed to Portland, Ore., for temporary duty pertaining to the instruction of the personnel of the 1st Battery, Field Art., Oregon National Guard, in the care and use of the 3-inch field artillery material recently furnished to that battery. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Otho V. Kean, A.C., now at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Manchester, N.H., for temporary duty pertaining to the instruction of the personnel of the 1st Battery, Field Art., New Hampshire National Guard, in the care and use of the 3-inch field artillery material recently furnished to that battery. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, A.C., will proceed to Schenectady, N.Y., to perform certain duties under instructions from the president of the Army War College, and then return to his proper station in Washington. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Wilson, A.C., is transferred from the 6th Co., C.A., and will join that company at Fort Monroe. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. William H. Williams, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 14, 1906, for the good of the Service. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Second Lieut. Francis H. Burr, 3d Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Liscom, Alaska, and will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Nov. 8, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Nov. 9, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Sherburne Whipple, 3d Inf. (Nov. 8, D. Col.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. E. MACKLIN.

First Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 4th Inf., recently transferred from Co. I to Co. B, will join the latter company at Fort MacKenzie, Wyo. (Oct. 31, N.D.)

First Lieut. J. De Camp Hall, 4th Inf., side-de-camp, is detailed as recorder of the Army retiring board at Denver, Colo., vice Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf., relieved. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. D. COWLES.

Leave for one month, effective when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Nolan V. Ellis, 5th Inf. (Nov. 13, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Capt. E. H. Cooke, 6th Inf., having reported at these headquarters will proceed to Jolo, Jolo, for duty with Co. H, 6th Inf. (Sept. 17, D. Min.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte, 6th Inf. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Harry Fox, 7th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 12, 1906. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 21, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. William R. Scott, 7th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (Nov. 2, 1906.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 18, 1906, is granted Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 263, Nov. 6, 1906, W.D., as directs Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 8th Inf., to join his regiment is amended so as to direct him to remain on his present duties until further orders. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf., to take effect upon his assignment to a regiment as a captain. He is authorized to return from the Philippines to the United States and apply for an extension of one month to his leave. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Capt. William A. Cavenaugh, 15th Inf., will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (Sept. 18, D. Min.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Major R. F. Ames, 16th Inf., in addition to his duties as commanding 2d Battalion, is placed in command of the 2d District, Island of Leyte. (Sept. 18, D. Min.)

Chaplain J. W. Hillman, 16th Inf., is detailed as post treasurer, vice Capt. C. L. Beckwith, C.S., 16th Inf., relieved. (Sept. 27, Fort Wm. McKinley, P.I.)

First Lieut. R. D. Carter, battalion adjutant, 16th Inf., is relieved from special duty as exchange officer. (Fort Wm. McKinley, Oct. 1.)

First Lieut. R. H. Wescot, 16th Inf., will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, P.I., for recuperation for a period of one month. (Sept. 29, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Frank L. Beals, 16th Inf., having reported,

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Franklin T. Burt, 24th Inf., is further extended fifteen days. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

The leave granted Dental Surg. Emmett J. Craig is extended to include Dec. 4, 1906. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James H. Como, 25th Inf., is extended thirty days, on account of exceptional circumstances. (Nov. 8, S.W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James H. Como, 25th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 5, D.T.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

First Lieut. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, and report in person to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for twenty-four days, to take effect about Nov. 5, 1906, is granted Capt. G. deGrasse Catlin, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. (Oct. 31, D.D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave to include Dec. 15, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Harold E. Clearman, Philippine Scouts. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Harold E. Clearman, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 15, 1906. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Herman Hering, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month. (Nov. 3, Pac. Div.)

First Lieut. John J. Clark, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Calapan, Mindoro, and assume command of that post and the 25th Co., Scouts. Second Lieut. Samuel E. Patterson, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Bulalacao, Mindoro, for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. Patrick McNally, who will proceed to his former station, Imus, Cavite, for duty. (Oct. 2, D. Luzon.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers will assemble at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., on Nov. 12, 1906, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. George Runyon, Troop L, 5th Cav., Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Major Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav.; Capt. Charles U. Walcutt, Jr., 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alpha T. Easton, 29th Inf. (Nov. 5, D. Colo.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Edward Burr, C.E.; Major Henry C. Davis, A.C., Capt. George L. Goodale, Q.M., is appointed to meet at Fort Andrews, Mass., for the purpose of considering and reporting upon a systematic plan for the future development of Fort Adams. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

## RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

Capt. Charles P. George, 16th Inf., having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of major of infantry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a major to date from Oct. 20, 1906, is announced. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. John J. Crittenden, 20th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., to take effect Jan. 31, 1907, after more than thirty years' service, and will then proceed to his home. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

The retirement of Col. John Pitman, O.D., from active service, Nov. 12, 1906, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general from Nov. 12, 1906. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

First Sergt. Joseph J. Hinneker, Co. G, 14th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Paschal Conley, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John C. Conroy, 17th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Cornelius Fuller, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

## EXAMINATION FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following named enlisted men of the U.S. Army will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to report not later than Dec. 1, 1906, with a view to their final competitive examination on Dec. 3, 1906, for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army:

Squadron Sergt. Major Henry W. Baird, Jr., 15th Cav.; Sergt. Bruce L. Burch, Troop E, 15th Cav.; Sergt. John G. Donovan, 87th Co., C.A.; Corp. William H. Foster, 77th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Llewellyn F. Hartigan, 46th Co., C.A.; Sergt. George H. Huddleston, Co. H, 29th Inf.; Corp. George C. Kehler, Co. K, 5th Inf.; Sergt. Bruce Magruder, 87th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Harry H. Prichett, Co. A, 27th Inf.; Corp. Hamilton M. Roach, Jr., Co. L, 3d Inf.; Corp. William F. Sharp, Co. G, 2d Batt., C.E.

Corp. Jess J. Baxter, 98th Co., C.A.; Corp. Verne R. Bell, Troop G, 15th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Edward G. Elliott, Troop M, 6th Cav.; Sergt. Ebenezer G. Beuret, Co. A, 3d Inf.; Pvt. Jesse W. Boyd, Inf., unassigned; Sergt. Earl C. Buck, Co. F, 16th Inf.; Sergt. Thomas F. Smith, H.C.; Sergt. Leroy P. Collins, Troop K, 15th Cav.

First Sergt. Jacob E. Fickel, Co. K, 27th Inf.; Master Electrician Guy L. Gearhart, A.C.; Sergt. James C. Hooper, Troop L, 11th Cav.; Corp. Rush B. Lincoln, Co. G, 18th Inf.; and Q.M. Sergt. Guy H. Wyman, Troop K, 11th Cav.

Corp. Edgar L. Field, Troop E, 15th Cav.; Corp. Charles T. Griffith, Co. M, 2d Inf.; First Class Pvt. Benjamin Huchberger, Co. G, 2d Batt., C.E.; Batt. Sergt. Major Clarence M. Janney, 16th Inf.; Sergt. Alexander H. Jones, Troop H, 13th Cav.

Q.M. Sergt. George M. Kelly, 84th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Clarence E. Seybt, 3d Co., C.A.; Sergt. Charles L. Stevenson, Troop A, 1st Cav.; 1st Sergt. Granville C. Slope, Troop H, 15th Cav., and Sergt. Edgar M. Whiting, Troop H, 15th Cav. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

Upon the departure of Southwestern Division headquarters for St. Louis, Mo., the following officers will stand relieved from duty in Oklahoma City, O.T.: Major John V. White, Military Secretary's Department; Lieut. Col. L. A. Lovering, 4th Inf., acting I.G.; Major A. P. Blockson, Inspector General's Department. Majors White and Blockson will proceed with headquarters to St. Louis, Mo., for station. Lieutenant Colonel Lovering will join headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., upon completion of his inspection of Fort Bliss, Texas. (Nov. 8, S.W.D.)

The following named officers on duty at headquarters, Northern Division, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for station: Col. Frederick K. Ward, I.G.; Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, I.G.; Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, Mil. Sec.; Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, I.G. (Nov. 12, N.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Charles E. Booth, Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

The following named officers on duty at headquarters, Northern Division, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for station: Col. Frederick K. Ward, I.G.; Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, I.G.; Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, Mil. Sec.; Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, I.G. (Nov. 12, N.D.)

## DISCHARGED WITHOUT HONOR.

By direction of the President, the following named enlisted men who, on Aug. 13, 1906, were members of Cos. B, C and D, 25th Inf., certain members of which organizations participated in the riotous disturbance which occurred in Brownsville, Texas, on the night of Aug. 13, 1906, will be discharged without honor from the Army by their respective commanding officers and forever debarred from re-enlisting in the Army or Navy of the United States, as well as from employment in any civil capacity under the Government:

Co. B, 25th Inf.: 1st Sergt. Mingo Sanders; Q.M. Sergt. Walker McCurdy; Sergts. James R. Reid, George Jackson and Luther T. Thornton; Corps. Jones A. Coltrane, Edward L. Daniels, Ray Burdett, Wade H. Watlington, and Anthony Franklin; Cooks Leroy Horn and Solomon Johnson; Mrs. Henry Odum; Pts. James Allen, John B. Anderson, William Anderson, Battier Bailey, James Bailey, Elmer Brown, John Brown, William Brown, William J. Carlton, Harry Carmichael,

George Conn, John Cook, Charles E. Cooper, Boyd Conyers, Lawrence Daniel, Carolina DeSaussure, Ernest English, Shepherd Glenn, Isaac Gooley, William Harden, Charley Hairston, John Holoman, James Johnson, Frank Jones, Henry Jones, William J. Kerman, George Lawson, Willie Lemons, Samuel McGhee, George W. Mitchell, Isaiah Raynor, Stanberry Roberts, William Smith, Thomas Taylor, William Thomas, Alexander Walker, Edward Warfield, Judus Wilkins, Alfred N. Williams, Brister Williams, and Joseph L. Wilson.

Co. C, 25th Inf.: Q.M. Sergt. George W. McMurray; Sergts. Samuel W. Harley, Newton Carlisle, Darby W. O. Browner, and George Thomas; Corps. Charles H. Madison, Solomon P. O'Neill, Preston Washington, Willis H. Miller, and John H. Cooks George Grier and Lewis J. Baker; Mrs. James E. Armstrong and Walter Banks; Art. Charles E. Endy; Pvts. Clifford I. Adair, Henry W. Arvin, Charles W. Askew, Frank Bounier, Robert L. Collier, Erasmus T. Dabbs, Mark Garmon, George W. Gray, Joseph H. Gray, James T. Harden, George W. Harris, John T. Hawkins, Alphonso Holland, Thomas Jefferson, Edward Johnson, George Johnson, John Kirkpatrick, Edward Lee, Frank J. Lipscomb, West Logan, Andrew Mapp, William McGuire, Jr., Thomas L. Mosley, Andrew Mitchell, James W. Newton, George W. Perkins, James Perry, Oscar W. Reid, Joseph Rogers, James Sinkler, Calvin Smith, George Smith, John Smith, John Streeter, Robert Turner, Learis Webb, Lewis Williams and James Woodson.

Co. D, 25th Inf.: 1st Sergt. Israel Harris; Q.M. Sergt. Thomas J. Green; Sergts. Jerry E. Reeves and Jacob Frazier; Corps. Temple Thornton, David Powell, Winter Washington, Albert Roland, and James H. Ballard; Musicians Hoyt Robinson and Joseph Jones; Cooks Charles Dade and Robert Williams; Artificer George W. Newton; Pvts. Samuel Wheeler, Charles Hawkins, Henry Barclay, Sam M. Battle, Henry T. W. Brown, John Butler, Richard Crooks, Strowder Darnell, Elias Gant, James C. Gill, John Green, Alonso Haley, George W. Hall, Barney Harris, Joseph H. Howard, John A. Jackson, Benjamin F. Johnson, Walter Johnson, Charles Jones, John R. Jones, William E. Jones, William R. Jones, Edward Jordan, Wesley Mapp, William A. Matthews, James Newton, Elmer Peters, Len Reeves, Edward Robinson, Henry Robinson, Robert L. Rogan, Samuel E. Scott, Joseph Shanks, John Slow, Zachariah Sparks, William Van Hook, Edward Wickersham, and Dorrie Willis.

Co. A, 25th Inf.: Pvts. James A. Simmons and August Williams. Co. G, 25th Inf.: Pvt. James Duncan. Unassigned, 25th Inf.: Pvt. Perry Cisco. Troop C, 9th Cav.: Pvts. Alexander Ash, Taylor Stroudemire, and Robert James. Troop H, 10th Cav.: Pvt. John W. Lewis. The discharge certificate in each case will show that the discharge without honor is in consequence of Par. 1, S.O. No. 266, W.D., Nov. 9, 1906. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

## ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.

Major Joseph M. Kelly, retired, having reported, is assigned to duty with station in Havana, Cuba. (Oct. 31, A.C.P.)

Leave for one month, beginning about Nov. 1, 1906, is granted Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 5th Inf., with permission to visit the United States. (Oct. 31, A.C.P.)

Capt. James R. Church, asst. surg., is detailed on duty with the Provisional Government of Cuba with station in Havana, Cuba. (Oct. 31, A.C.P.)

Capt. James L. Bevens, Med. Dept., is detailed on duty with the Provisional Government of Cuba, with station in Havana, Cuba. (Oct. 30, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Philip J. Golden, 11th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (Oct. 30, A.C.P.)

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Inf., with permission to visit the United States. (Oct. 31, A.C.P.)

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., is relieved from duty in command of the 1st Expeditionary Brigade, U.S.M.C., and will proceed to Norfolk, Va. Capt. H. C. Snyder, U.S.M.C., will accompany Colonel Waller. (Oct. 31, A.C.P.)

Major Cyrus S. Radford, U.S.M.C., is relieved from duty as brigade quartermaster, 1st Expeditionary Brigade, U.S.M.C., and will proceed to Newport News, Va. (Oct. 31, A.C.P.)

Co. A, 27th Inf., will proceed to Bejucal, Havana Province, Cuba, and take station there. The troops of the U.S. Marine Corps, now stationed at that place, upon arrival of Co. A, 27th Inf., will proceed to Camp Columbia, for duty. (Nov. 1, A.C.P.)

A board of officers is convened to meet at Camp Columbia, Nov. 3, for the purpose of making assignment of officers' quarters. Detail for the board: Major E. W. Howe, 27th Inf.; Capt. F. Tompkins, 11th Cav.; Capt. G. G. Galley, A.C.; Capt. G. S. Gibbs, Signal Corps; Capt. H. L. Roosevelt, M.C.; Capt. A. E. Truby, M.D.; Capt. E. M. Markham, C.E. The board will assign the quarters in accordance with the following scheme: a.—Each lieutenant will be furnished with two hospital tents, floored, as quarters. Other officers will be assigned quarters in the existing buildings. b.—The board, after ascertaining the number of rooms available and suitable for living rooms in the officers' quarters at Camp Columbia, will recommend an apportionment to the several regimental and similar organizations on the basis of the number of field officers and captains, including medical officers above the rank of lieutenant present with each command. The recommendation as to the assignment for the several organizations will be based not only on the rank and number of officers with each, but on the proximity of the quarters assigned, to the various commands. c.—After action at these headquarters upon the recommendations of the board, the commanding officer of each organization will apportion and assign the quarters assigned to his command to the officers thereof. He will also designate places for the tents for lieutenants' quarters. (Nov. 1, A.C.P.)

Troop M, 15th Cav., Capt. J. A. Ryan, will proceed to Ranchoela for station. The troops will proceed from Santa Clara, Cuba, to Ranchoela, by marching. (Nov. 1, A.C.P.)

The force of U.S. Marines now at Ranchoela will, upon being relieved, proceed to Constantia and take station at that place. (Nov. 1, A.C.P.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. C. J. Bartlett, asst. surg., beginning about Nov. 2, 1906, with permission to visit the United States. (Nov. 1, A.C.P.)

Capt. W. T. Bates, R.Q.M., 27th Inf., is, in addition to his other duties, assigned as assistant to the Q.M., Camp Columbia, in charge of repair shops. (Nov. 1, A.C.P.)

The following changes in stations of officers and men of the U.S.M.C. in the Island of Cuba are ordered: The officers and men now at Esperanza will proceed to Santo Domingo, Santa Clara Province, and form a part of the garrison at that place. The officers and men now stationed at Arietta and Constancia, Santa Clara Province, will proceed to Cienfuegos and await transportation on the U.S.S. Prairie for Manzanillo, Oriente Province, where they will take station. The officers and men now stationed at Hormiguero will proceed to Trinidad, where they will take station. The force now at Trinidad, upon being relieved by the force from Hormiguero will proceed to Sancti Spiritus and form part of the garrison at that place. The officers and men now at Cienfuegos and those constituting its immediate outposts will prepare to proceed with all their stores and supplies, to Camp Columbia by the U.S.S. Prairie, or such other transportation as may be provided. This force, on its arrival at Camp Columbia, will constitute a part of the garrison of that camp. Major Albertus W. Catlin, U.S.M.C., and his adjutant, will proceed to Santo Domingo and take station there. Major Theodore P. Kane, U.S.M.C., and his adjutant will proceed to Manzanillo, and take station there. (Nov. 1, A.C.P.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet as soon as practicable after Nov. 3, 1906, at Camp Columbia, Cuba, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles McClure, 17th Inf.; Major Jonah A. Emery, 27th Inf.; Capt. Thomas W. Darrall, 27th Inf.; Capt. Albert E. Truby, asst. surg.; Capt. Robert U. Patterson, asst. surg. (Nov. 1, A.C.P.)

During the absence of Capt. C. T. Bartlett, asst. surg., 1st Lieut. Robert Smart, asst. surg., will in addition to his other duties give medical attendance to the 17th and 18th Batteries, Field Artillery. (Nov. 1, A.C.P.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Charles McClure, 17th Inf., president of the examining board at Camp Columbia, Cuba, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieut. Daniel A. Nolan, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulton, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, 17th Inf. (Nov. 2, A.C.P.)

The following changes in the stations of medical officers are directed: 1st Lieut. Harold W. Cowper, asst. surg., now at the Base Hospital, Camp Columbia, will proceed to Calabrian for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. R. L. Richards, asst. surg., who will proceed to Santa Clara, Cuba, reporting to the C.O., 15th Cav., for duty. Capt. John H. Stone, asst. surg., is relieved from duty with the 2d Squadron, 11th Cav., Camp Columbia, and will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty, relieving Capt. D. F. Duval, asst. surg., who will proceed to Camp Columbia, Havana, reporting to the C.O., 2d Squadron, 11th Cav., for duty. 1st Lieut. E. W. Miller, asst. surg., is relieved from duty with Co. I, Signal Corps, Camp Columbia, and will proceed to Santa Clara, Cuba, reporting to the C.O., 15th Cav., for duty. Headquarters, non-commissioned staff, band and two troops of the 15th Cavalry, will proceed from Santa Clara, Cuba, to Cienfuegos, Cuba, for station. (Nov. 2, A.C.P.)

Capt. Walter D. Webb, asst. surg., on duty at Camp Columbia, will proceed by the first transport to the United States and proceed to Washington, D.C. (Nov. 2, A.C.P.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, deputy surg. gen.; Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; and Capt. Edward F. Gedding, asst. surg., will meet at these headquarters for the purpose of examining 1st Lieut. W. S. Sinclair, 5th Inf., in regard to his physical condition. (Nov. 3, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Haywood S. Hansell, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Camp Columbia, Havana, and will report to the C.O., Co. A, 27th Inf., for duty, accompanying that organization to Bejucal, Havana, where he will take station. (Nov. 3, A.C.P.)

Capt. Robert U. Patterson, asst. surg., Camp Columbia, in addition to his other duties is directed to give medical attendance to the 2d Battalion of Engineers at that station, during the illness of Capt. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg. (Nov. 3, A.C.P.)

Capt. Thomas A. Pearce, 28th Inf., will proceed to Guanajay, Cuba, and take command of his company. (Nov. 3, A.C.P.)

Major Euclid B. Friel, surg., from duty in command of Field Hospital, No. 10, Camp Columbia, Havana, and will proceed to Guanajay, Pinar del Rio, for duty as surgeon, relieving 1st Lieut. William Henry Teft, asst. surg., who will remain on duty with the 2d Battalion, 28th Inf. (Nov. 4, A.C.P.)

A detachment of one officer and twelve men, to be selected by the C.O., 2d Battalion of Engineers, will proceed to the Isle of Pines, for certain work under the instructions of the chief engineer officer. They will take with them two animals and about 3,800 pounds of baggage. (Nov. 5, A.C.P.)

The following officers will proceed from the stations set opposite their respective names to Marianao, Cuba, and there report to the chief engineer officer at these headquarters for instruction in regard to the engineering work to be done in the vicinity of their stations: 1st Lieut. A. J. Dougherty, 28th Inf., Matanzas; 2d Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., Matanzas; 2d Lieut. B. F. McClellan, 28th Inf., Guanajay; 2d Lieut. T. H. Lowe, 28th Inf., Guanajay; 2d Lieut. M. H. Thompson, 28th Inf., Guanajay. (Nov. 3, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf., now sick in hospital, Havana, having completed his duties as quartermaster of the chartered transport Taarholm, will, when discharged from hospital, report to these headquarters for orders. (Nov. 3, A.C.P.)

Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, deputy surg. gen., medical inspector, directed to make a medical inspection of the following posts under special instructions from the chief surgeon: Santiago, Oriente; Holguin, Cuba; Camaguey, Cuba; Ciego de Avila, Cuba; Santa Clara and outposts; Cienfuegos and outposts. (Nov. 3, A.C.P.)

Leave for two months with permission to visit the United States on account of special circumstances is granted 2d Lieut. Robert Davis, A.C. (Nov. 3, A.C.P.)

Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., will proceed to Guanajay, Cuba, and take command of his company. (Nov. 6, A.C.P.)

Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf., will report to the Provisional Governor of Cuba, for duty, with station in the city of Havana. (Nov. 6, A.C.P.)

The following officers will report at these headquarters, on business in connection with reconnaissance work: Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, 11th Inf., Holguin; Capt. Edward Wittenmeyer, 5th Inf., Cardenas; Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav., Pinar del Rio; Capt. Robert Field, 5th Inf., Sagua la Grande; 1st Lieut. Halsey E. Yates, 5th Inf., Caibarien; 1st Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, 11th Inf., Santiago. (Nov. 6, A.C.P.)

The following officers who were on duty as professors of military science and tactics at the colleges and institutions set opposite their respective names and who were relieved from this duty prior to the dispatch of the 1st Expeditionary Brigade and ordered to join their regiments for duty in Cuba are relieved from further duty with this command and will proceed to their former stations at these colleges and institutions: Capt. R. M. Brambla, 27th Inf., University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Kimbrough, Jr., 27th Inf., University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; Capt. R. E. Parrott, 27th Inf., Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J.; Capt. W. J. Lutz, 28th Inf., Perdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; Capt. R. E. L. Spence, 11th Inf., Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga.; Capt. J. W. Heavy, 11th Inf., University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.; Capt. L. W. Leonard, 11th Inf., Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Mich.; Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th Inf., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (Nov. 6, A.C.P.)

## ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Sailed from Honolulu Nov. 9 for San Francisco.

INGALLS—Arrived at Newport News, Va., Nov. 6.

DIX—Arrived at Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 14.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila Oct. 3 for Newport News.

Sailed from Malta Nov. 15.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 5 for Manila.

MCLELLAN—At Manila. To sail for New

Helen, is with her. Mrs. Cole, wife of Captain Cole, constructing Q.M., arrived in the post a week or so ago.

Mrs. E. P. Larson gave a most enjoyable Welsh rarebit party at her home on Friday evening. Those present were: Lieutenant and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Leary and Lieutenant Burleson, Dickman and Dr. Gould. Miss Ethel Palmer, who is called "the prettiest girl in Des Moines," has been a recent visitor at the post, the guest of Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Vidmer.

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## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 9, 1906.

The farewell tendered Miss Effie Morris on last Friday evening was a very enjoyable affair. The hop room of the club looked unusually attractive with its arrangement of cozy corners, festoons and banks of greens and flags. The post colors rested against a great bank of pittosporum. The orchestra of the 3d Band, Art. Corps, furnished the music. On Tuesday morning Mrs. Morris, Miss Effie and Mr. Frank Morris left for the East. Mrs. Morris will visit in Boston, Miss Effie Morris in Charleston, S.C., and Mr. Frank Morris will join his sister, Miss Marie Morris, in Springfield, Mass. During the three years of their stay at the Presidio Mrs. Morris and family have greatly endeared themselves to the people of the garrison. When Col. Charles Morris goes to his new command the family will join him at Fort Williams.

Before Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston relinquished command of the Department of California, he and Mrs. Funston were shown many evidences of the high esteem in which they have been held by the people of the department. Among the pleasant gatherings to be noted was a dinner in their honor given by Capt. and Mrs. James M. Kennedy at their home adjoining the General Hospital.

The new athletic field on Saturday last reminded one of the good times of pre-earthquake days, when field days were of monthly occurrence. On Saturday the grandstand was filled and hundreds lined the football field. Most of the posts about the bay were well represented. The occasion was a football game between the Hospital Corps of the General Hospital and the Marines from Mare Island. The Hospital Corps won by a score of 12 to 6. It is to be hoped that more of these events may be arranged for.

The transport Logan sailed Monday at noon. Among the many leaving for the islands may be mentioned Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell. The Captain returned from New York last week with his bride, who was Miss Cecil Mosby. During the few days of Mrs. Jewell's stay in Presidio before sailing she won the people of the post by her charming personality and many were the congratulations showered upon Captain Jewell for his choice. He goes as quartermaster of the Logan for this trip. Col. John Van R. Hoff, Med. Dept., and Mrs. Hoff also left on the Logan. For a long time Colonel Hoff was stationed at Fort Mason. Mrs. Van Dusen, wife of Capt. James W. Van Dusen, Med. Dept., and Mrs. Lockett, wife of Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., also sailed on the Logan. Mrs. Lockett was accompanied by her two daughters.

Mr. Rudolph Nippen, who died at the General Hospital on Nov. 6, aged sixty-two years, will be remembered by a very large circle of Army people, having occupied the position of post gardener for the last twenty-five years.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing has gone East on a brief visit. During his absence Col. Charles Morris, A.C., will command the Department of California. Officers' School opened Nov. 1, also the post school for enlisted men. On Monday thirty-five recruits arrived from Jefferson Barracks, under command of Lieut. Benjamin R. Wade, 30th Inf. Twenty went to the Coast Artillery and five to the Field Artillery at the Presidio, and ten to the Engineer Corps at Fort Mason.

The remains of Douglas Bach, the little son of Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Bach, 7th Cav., were interred in the National Cemetery on Nov. 2, Chaplain P. J. Hart, A.C., officiating.

Capt. Wright Smith, A.C., reported at the Presidio on Wednesday and assumed command of the 24th Battery, Field Art. Vets. Richard H. Corcoran, A.C., returned on Wednesday from a trip to Salt Lake City, whither he had gone to purchase horses for the Q.M.D. Miss Sarah Brock, Army nurse, accompanied Mrs. Morris and family to the East. Miss Brock goes to her home for annualment of contract.

## FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Nov. 6, 1906.

Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller entertained with an informal but charming card party on Wednesday evening, complimentary to Mrs. and Miss Rorebeck, of Washington, D.C. After an interesting game of bridge the prize was awarded to Mrs. Rorebeck, senior. Those who enjoyed the game were: Mrs. Rorebeck, Miss Rorebeck, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Ohnstad and Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. Rorebeck. Mrs. Harry Newton and her guest, Miss Burgos, were guests of friends in Seattle during the week.

The officers and ladies of Fort Flagler celebrated Hallowe'en night by giving a unique entertainment in one of the vacant sets of quarters. Fortunes were told by every conceivable plan. Old time dances were enjoyed and the Virginia reel was led by Major Bartlett. Great taste and originality were shown in the preparation and the prizes. Those participating were: Major Bartlett, Captain Farrar and Mrs. Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Wheeler, Miss Seally, Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton, Dr. Hall and Lieut. H. G. Millar.

Chaplain Easterbrook visited Fort Flagler on Saturday evening, giving an interesting entertainment for the soldiers.

Mrs. Rorebeck and Miss Rorebeck left on Thursday, after a delightful visit of a month to Lieutenant Rorebeck.

On Saturday, Nov. 3, Fort Worden played its first game of football for the season and suffered defeat at the hands of a team from Washington University, the score being 20-10. In consideration of the fact that the Worden team had never had as much as a scrum to line up against and that many of the players, including the fullback and both halfbacks, were absolutely new to the game, the showing made against a team which has been thoroughly coached in all the new rules and has played a coach game almost every day since the beginning of the season, was magnificent.

The game opened with Worden's kick-off to the twenty-five yard line, where the ball was fumbled and gained by Worden. Nelson was sent through center, threw off four attempted tackles and made touch-down on the first scrimmage. Worden failed in the try for goal. The University kicked off and sent the ball over Worden's goal line. By a misinterpretation of the rules Worden did not touch the ball and, although the ball was dropped on by Parker, it was not called a touch-down until the end of the half, when the University was credited with the five points due them. On the University's kick off the ball again went over the goal line and Nelson dropping on it made a touch back. He kicked from the twenty-five yard line. The University, failing to make any impression against Worden's rock wall, kicked to Winters, who was downed on the yard line. Nelson again plunged through the whole team, ran forty yards, and was downed by Parker on the ten yard line. Sorenson carried the ball around right end and scored a touchdown for Worden. The University now began a kicking game, and after a fake place kick carried the ball over the goal line.

At the beginning of the second half Worden made the fatal error of replacing her light right half, Winters, by Kempfer, who was very heavy but did not know the signals as he had never practised with the team. Worden was thereby forced to plunge through the center. Time and again Worden made the required ten yards only to be held for down as they entered the enemy's territory. Twice in this half the ball was carried across Worden's line and both times the try for goal failed. Final score, University, 20; Worden, 10.

The forward pass was often used to good advantage by the University in the early part of the game, but, like all fake football, it can only last for a little while, and when once undertaken by its opponents it was more of a detriment than a help, as it was a frequent cause of fumbles and losses of terri-

tory. The Worden line-up was: Belanger, c.; Ott, r.g.; Kessy, Vaughan, l.g.; Davis (captain), r.t.; Shane, Lamberton, l.t.; Shugart, r.e.; Early, l.s.; Gannon, a.b.; Winters, Kempfer, r.h.b.; Lorenzen, l.h.b.; Nelson, f.b. Officials: Captain Roeder, Mr. H. C. Hill.

A tally-ho party of officers and ladies from this post added inspiration to the players, and the 6th Artillery band furnished lively music during the afternoon.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 12, 1906.

It is probable that the officers of the post may be deprived of the use of the new pistol target range that is being constructed south of the headquarters. Major Tillson, who assumed command of the post since the departure of Major Rogers, believes that it will mar the beauty of the reservation and it may be stopped.

A tract of land has been purchased south of the Locke farm by a Cincinnati syndicate and a number of houses will be erected. If Uncle Sam ever expects to add to this reservation no time is to be lost, as the land is rapidly being bought and built upon by speculators.

Only three out of twenty-one were successful in the expert riflemen's test on Friday at the range. They were Sergeant Krise, Co. M; Private Degnon, Co. M, and 1st Sergeant Cope, Co. L, 4th Inf. Co. L and M, 4th Inf., returned on Sunday from the rifle range.

Lieut. J. W. Timmons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Timmons, née Miss Adelaide Fairbanks, are visiting the lieutenant's sister, Mrs. James A. Smith, wife of the Rev. Mr. Smith of the Sixth Street Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. Chaplain Hunter gave one of his interesting and delightful stereopticon lectures on Friday evening in the post gymnasium.

A meeting of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion was held at the headquarters in Cincinnati Wednesday evening, Nov. 7. A paper was read by Capt. John Wesley Meyers on "Early Recollections of the Civil War."

Lieut. G. W. Steele, U.S.N., in charge of the naval recruiting office in Cincinnati, is to abolish the permanent sub-station at Columbus, Ohio, leaving only Louisville, Ky., and Indianapolis, Ind., as regular branches of the Cincinnati district. He will establish temporary offices of a week's duration each at Lexington, Ky., Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Springfield, Dayton and Columbus, Ohio, and Richmond, Ind.

Gen. W. M. Wherry, U.S.A., retired, and daughter, Miss Wherry, are visiting Mrs. Bachford, wife of Dr. B. K. Bachford, of Cincinnati, and daughter of General Wherry. Miss Wherry and her father will spend the winter in Mexico. Lieut. L. M. Hathaway was at his guests at the post his mother and sister, Lieut. C. B. Hodges, who has been visiting relatives in Louisville, Ky., returned on Sunday.

The target season for the 4th Infantry will close on Nov. 15. On that date Lieutenant Bailey, Abel and Drury, with forty men, will return to the post, and the rifle range will be closed for the winter.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 12, 1906.

Brig. Gen. Allen Smith and Miss Smith arrived in the post last Monday and are guests of General Smith's daughter, Mrs. John P. Hasson. Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton, 13th Cav., left during the week for his home in Iowa, where he will spend a ten days' leave. Capt. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, and Lieut. William A. Powell, Med. Dept., will leave next week for Monterey, Cal., with a detachment of recruits. Major George T. Holloway was in the post Friday and will remain in St. Louis for a few days before returning to his duties as chief paymaster of the Department of Missouri at Omaha.

Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans gave a very delightful tea on Friday afternoon, and prior to the usual afternoon parade the band gave a concert in front of the commanding officer's quarters in honor of his guests. Among the people out from St. Louis were Mrs. Houser, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Bascum, Mrs. Climer and Miss von Schrader. Ladies' night at the club was greatly enjoyed last week, there being an unusually large number present. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. von Schrader were out from town, and among the garrison members present were: Colonel Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson and their guests, Gen. and Miss Smith; Capt. and Mrs. Geary, Capt. and Mrs. Cannon, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Captain Cornish, Miss Cornish, Mr. Ted Cornish, Miss Luhn, Mr. Cyril Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. Goodspeed, Lieut. and Mrs. Ely, and Lieutenant Gregory and Bunker.

Last Sunday evening the garrison was greatly excited to learn that the woods back of the post exchange were on fire. Two of the recruit companies were ordered out, and with gunny sacks and by starting counter fires they succeeded in checking the fire at the road leading to the western gate. It is thought that the fire was started by hunters who have been repeatedly driven from the reservation, in order to drive out the game. A very extensive area was burned, but it is believed that the trees were not killed.

Mrs. W. C. Cannon entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club last Friday afternoon. The ladies present were Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Hisson, Miss Smith, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Pyles.

## FORT WRIGHT.

Fort Wright, Wash., Nov. 9, 1906.

One thousand five hundred ounces of metal will be used in the beautiful silver service to be presented to the new armored cruiser Washington by the people of the State after which the noble ship will be named. The service is composed of fifty-three pieces and will cost \$5,000. The chief piece is the punch bowl, in the shape of a galion, ornamented with a figure of Triton. Aft is a high deck ornamented with festoons of laurel and oak leaves, around the guards are rhododendrons, the State flower, and on the sides are bunches of grapes and leaves, between which are the seals of the State and the Navy. In the center on one side is a representation of the cruiser in gold, the opposite side bearing this inscription: "From the Citizens of the State of Washington to the Protected Cruiser Washington by the 9th Legislature. Albert E. Mead, Governor; Charles E. Coon, Lieutenant Governor; J. G. Megler, Speaker of the House; Joint Committee, N. E. Lindsley, Representative; George H. Baker, Senator; Emerson Hammer, Senator; Charles J. Roth, Representative; S. A. Crandall, Representative."

The weekly dances at Fort Wright during the stay of the 3d Regiment band are received with pleasure by Spokane society folk. Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth's brilliant reception last week was thoroughly enjoyed by the two hundred guests who attended. The bachelors of the 3d Regiment entertained at an informal affair, which was thoroughly enjoyed.

The 3d Infantry had its first field day since the regiment arrived, and a number of exciting contests stirred up the rivalry between the 1st and 3d Battalions stationed at Fort Wright. The feature of the day was a game of baseball, which resulted in a victory for the 1st Battalion. This battalion also won the relay race by a good margin. Four men were entered from each battalion. The 3d Battalion was victorious in the tug-of-war, seven men on a side.

Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger will take command at Fort Wright after the first of the new year, succeeding Major E. H. Plummer, who will, however, still remain at the fort. Colonel Febiger was announced as commander several months ago, but it was not stated at what time he would take charge.

Edward C. Latchen, head electrician for the Army in the division, is at Fort Wright to oversee the laying of an underground cable for the telephone and electric light system. The entire system will be made new in every particular.

Capt. Maury Nichols has just returned from Leavenworth, where he has been taking examination for promotion. Wives and daughters of the officers at Fort Wright are to be at home on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, beginning

Nov. 9. Wagons will meet all who go out from Spokane at the end of the electric railway line.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 14, 1906.

Mrs. Allan and Miss Allan, of New York, sister and niece of Mrs. Houston Eldredge, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eldredge at the Chamberlin. Mrs. Jones, wife of Lieut. Clifford Jones, is spending some time with her parents in New York. Mrs. Kilbourne, wife of Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, arrived at the post Tuesday morning. Gen. and Mrs. Farley have taken up their quarters at the Chamberlin for a part of the winter. Gen. and Mrs. Jones spent several days of last week at the post, and were joined by their daughter, Mrs. Bates, who left last Monday to join Captain Bates in Cuba.

Capt. and Mrs. John W. Glick entertained at dinner, on Wednesday evening, Lieut. and Mrs. Platt, Miss Walker, and Lieut. James Totten. Mr. Nelson Groome entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening at the Chamberlin. The table was decorated in violets and ferns, and the favors were large bunches of violets for the ladies. Mr. Groome's guests were Mrs. Abernathy, Miss Abernathy, Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Peck, and Mr. Keisler. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Sharle entertained at dinner Saturday evening followed by a large party at the club after the dance, the honored guest being Miss Greene, of Kentucky, who is the house guest of Admiral and Mrs. Berry, of the Norfolk Navy Yard. Lieut. and Mrs. McIntyre have as their guests two cousins from Kentucky. Mr. Joseph Massie gave a dinner at the Chamberlin on Sunday evening. His guests were Miss Fleming, Miss Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Lieut. James Totten and Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin. Mr. Max Tracy, young son of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, was host at a charming birthday party on Friday afternoon. All the young folks at the post were invited and enjoyed a royal good time.

Lieutenant Murphy, who has been in the hospital for the past week, is able to be about again. Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. N. Howard, who were married in Charleston, S.C., on Oct. 31, have returned to the post. Lieut. Frank Hines has arrived to take station here. Mrs. Hines will follow later with her little daughter.

Many people of the post went to Newport News last week to see Henriette Crosman play "All-of-a-Sudden-Peggy," and to Norfolk on Saturday to see Raymond Hitchcock in "The Galloper." Mrs. William Peck, who has been visiting in her home, New Richmond, Ind., returned to the post last Thursday. Captain Lewis, of the Medical Corps, who is here on temporary duty during the absence of Major Fitzhugh Carter, is entertaining his father for a few days. Capt. John H. Gifford, retired, with his daughter, Miss Anne Gifford, has returned to the Sherwood, where they will spend the winter. Miss Louise Melling, of New York, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Nov. 4, 1906.

The card party given by the 20th Chapter of the Army Relief, Mrs. Marion P. Maus, wife of Colonel Maus, president; Mrs. Frederick V. Krüg, wife of Captain Krüg, treasurer, netted one hundred dollars. Bridge was played at ten tables, and bid euchre at six tables, placed in the beautifully decorated hop room on the second floor of the Officers' Club. Twenty-five prizes, donated by the business men of Monterey and Pacific Grove, were on exhibition, ranging from an electric lamp, won by the popular treasurer, to a box of delicious apples that fell to the lot of Mrs. Castile. Many were present from Monterey, Delmonte and Pacific Grove. The following ladies were on the various committees and all were actively interested in making it a success: Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Krüg, Mrs. Lippincott, Mrs. Alford, Miss Garrard, Mrs. McElver, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Petty, Mrs. Keefer, Mrs. Smedburg, Mrs. Alford, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Moore, Miss Harker, Mrs. Carrithers, Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Adams. Mrs. Maus, while deeply interested in everything pertaining to its success, was prevented by illness from taking an active part.

The Misses Garrard, daughters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, 14th Cav., entertained twenty-four ladies Tuesday afternoon in a most charming manner. A spirited game of bridge was played at six tables, delicious refreshments were served, and four handsome prizes were awarded to those having highest scores. The first prize went to Mrs. Estes, others to Miss Harker, Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. Sargent. Lieutenant Colonel Garrard's quarters have recently been enlarged and newly furnished, making a very attractive home. The ladies' six-handed euchre club met this week with Mrs. Krüg, the prize being won by Miss Harker. Major Edwin A. Root and Mrs. Root are domiciled at El Carmelo, Pacific Grove.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 8, 1906.

Miss Hattie Young, of Salt Lake City, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Guy G. Palmer. Lieut. Albin L. Clark left Nov. 5 on a two months' leave to be spent in St. Louis and the East. Col. Edward B. Pratt and Major W. R. Abercrombie left the early part of the week for Fort Reno, Okla., where they will join a hunting party of Army officers for a two weeks' hunt.

On Friday evening a large formal hop was danced by the officers and ladies of the garrison and a few town guests. Mrs. Guy G. Palmer and Mrs. Waldo Ayer were the hostesses. Miss Gilmore, of Omaha, was the guest Friday and Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. William E. Welch, Mrs. Benjamin E. Wade and son of Columbia Barracks, are the guests of Mrs. W. W. Lowe. Lieutenant Wade has gone to San Francisco with a detachment of recruits. Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Guild, who have been in the lumber camps near Valiant, S.D., for some time, have returned to this garrison. Major Richard Johnson has gone to Havana, Cuba. Mrs. Johnson and son left the early part of the week for Benicia Barracks, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Johnson's parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. McGregor, and will later join the Major in Cuba.

Miss Elizabeth Sweet, of Omaha, was the week end guest of Miss Welcome Ayer. Lieut. Townsend Whelen returned the early part of the week from a month's hunting trip spent in British Columbia. Mrs. Edward B. Pratt has issued cards for a reception on Nov. 13.

## THE 15TH CAVALRY AT SANTA CLARA.

Santa Clara, Cuba, Nov. 6, 1906.

The following troops of the 15th Cavalry are now stationed here at this place: A, B, C, D, K and L. Troop I, commanded by Capt. M. M. McNamee, is at Placetas, while M is at Crucos, under command of Capt. J. A. Ryan.

The health of the command is excellent. Quarantine has been established here on account of yellow fever being in the city.

The following promotions have been made in Troop A: Corp. Charles Kinns to be sergeant, vice Rowell, discharged; Corp. William J. Ghent to be sergeant, vice Conway, reduced; Privates Moebius and Pratt to be corporals, vice Kinns and Ghent promoted. Sergt. S. R. Goodwin has been promoted to squadron sergeant major, vice Heffner promoted; Sergeant Major Heffner promoted to regimental sergeant major, vice Bullock, reduced.

There is a movement of troops this week: Headquarters, band and Troops A and O are to move to station at Cienfuegos, while Troop D goes to Solidad and Troop B to Trinidad, which will leave this place garrisoned by Troops K and L, under command of Major Day.

There was another cyclone passed over here the night of Nov. 5, but being forewarned there was no damage done. It has rained continuously here since the first of this month, much to the discomfort of the men.

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A despatch from Norristown, Pa., Nov. 13, says: "Capalan Wood, Iron and Steel Company of Conshohocken has decided to enter the armor plate field and bid for armor plate contracts against the other companies now furnishing the material to the navies of the world. The company has purchased the realty of the Conshohocken Quarry Company, including the village of Connaughtown, and will erect an armor plate mill on the newly acquired land."

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Capt. Matthew C. Butler, 7th U.S. Cav., contends that the revolver should be substituted for the saber as a Cavalry weapon and that the saber should be used only in garrison duty and perhaps in riot duty. He declares that he can never reconcile himself to the present Cavalry saber, and that any officer who attempts to instruct his men in the fencing exercises, mounted, with this weapon will realize that it involves a great waste of time that could be profitably employed otherwise. "If I were asked in what my troop is most deficient," says Captain Butler in a discussion of this subject which appears in the Journal of the Cavalry Association, "I should, without hesitation, say, the use of the pistol mounted. Every troop commander should be allowed to drill his troop as he sees fit every other month in the year, so as to enable him to instruct his men in what they are most deficient. Instead of this he is usually bound by orders directing that certain instruction be given. He is rarely if ever consulted as to what instruction is most needed in his troop. I am aware that a great many of our oldest Cavalry officers cling to the saber as a prime factor in the charge. Doubtless some are influenced to a certain extent by sentiment—the saber has so long been a distinctive Cavalry weapon that they are loth to part with it. I believe our boot to boot Cavalry charges will not be of frequent occurrence in the future wars—certainly not so much so as has been in the past. I do not pretend to deny that there is a decided element of danger to one's own men when the pistol is used in the charge, but I believe that the training acquired by practice will overcome this to a great extent, if not entirely. The pistol will be soon emptied, but the extra pistol and the carbine will be sufficient as a reserve."

The question of paying the transportation to Philadelphia, Pa., of the members of the Naval and Military Academy football teams has recently been under consideration at the War and Navy Departments. In years past the railroads have always furnished free transportation to the place where the Army and Navy football game is played to the members of the teams, members of the bands and to the cadets and midshipmen at the Academies who attend as spectators. Under the new railroad rate law it is impossible for the railroads to grant this courtesy any longer. It has been decided that as the President has ordered that a football game be played between the Army and Navy teams in Philadelphia, the Government can pay the transportation of every member of the teams and of the bands, but it is probable that all midshipmen and cadets who attend as spectators will have to pay their own railroad fares.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1906.

**PUNISHMENT OF THE NEGRO SOLDIERS.**

The action of the President in dealing with the negro soldiers of the 25th Infantry savors too much of oriental methods to meet with the cordial approval of either civilians or the Army. There would seem to have been no sufficient reason for not leaving the matter to be dealt with in the ordinary course, through the department commander and the War Department. If this had been done the Government would have avoided the mistake it has made in inflicting a punishment upon the delinquent soldiers which goes beyond the power of even the Commander-in-Chief. It is unfortunate that General Garlington, upon whose recommendation President Roosevelt acted so promptly, should have overlooked the fact that the power of the President to debar the discharged soldiers of the 25th Infantry from Government employment does not extend beyond his term of office and cannot be made perpetual by Executive action. Where does General Garlington find the authority ascribed to the President to declare that these discharged soldiers shall be "forever debarred from \* \* \* employment in any civil capacity under the Government"?

Sentences of disqualification were formerly common in our Army for offenses other than those coming under the 6th and 14th Articles of War in which this penalty is expressly prescribed. In 1870, however, the Attorney General held in the case of the finding of a naval court-martial that sentences of disability were "not in accordance with the custom of the Service except when expressly authorized by law." This ruling was applied to a military case in G.C.M.O. 22 and 54 of 1870, and the punishment of disqualification imposed upon an officer was disproved as unauthorized.

The sympathies and the passions involved in the treatment of negro soldiers are such that it was important that the action taken in this case should be so deliberate, so well founded in military precedent and so strictly in accord with military usage that it could not be subjected to just criticism. As it is, we may be sure that we have not heard the last of the discharged soldiers of the 25th, for those who are disposed to befriend them now have it in their power to charge to prejudice action taken by the President upon the initiative of an officer of the Army who is a native of South Carolina and whose recommendation went beyond the authority of the President.

The justice of such criticisms is apart from the lesson which we are seeking to enforce, which is that the well-established methods of the military service are those which it is safest to follow. They may seem to be slow to those disposed to impulsive action, but they are a safeguard against conclusions formed without duly considering all of the questions involved in the determination of a given case. A reference to the Army Regulations will show that the discharge of a soldier without honor is carefully guarded against abuse, and he is accorded the right to have his case considered by a board of officers before his commanding officer can give him such a discharge.

As to the numerous criticisms of the President's action in the matter of the Fort Brown mutiny, with which the mails of the War Department are loaded, it may be said that many of them show ignorance of the fact that it is in the power of the President to cancel an enlistment contract at will. It is not "unconstitutional," as some of the critics of the President declare, to discharge an enlisted man from the military service without trial by court-martial. The Fourth Article of War reads as follows:

Art. 4. No enlisted man, duly sworn, shall be discharged from the Service without a discharge in writing, signed by a field officer of the regiment to which he belongs, or by the commanding officer when no field officer is present; and no discharge shall be given to any enlisted man before his term of service has expired except by order of the President, the Secretary of War, the commanding officer of a department, or by sentence of a general court-martial.

The prerogative of the President indicated by this article is an inheritance from the English law which has always recognized that the Sovereign has the right in his discretion, and at any time, to discharge an enlisted man from the military or naval Service. Of a discharge without honor, Winthrop says (Military Law and Precedents, 1896, p. 848): "This is a species of discharge recently introduced into our practice, as supposed to be warranted by the 4th Article, and proper to be given where the circumstances which have induced the discharge are discreditable to the soldier. But the distinction between a discharge 'without honor' and a 'dishonorable' discharge is fanciful and unreal and, in the opinion of the author, it is open to discussion whether this newly invented form is legally authorized under this article. \* \* The so-called discharge without honor is believed to be as unnecessary as it is of doubtful authority."

Winthrop further says ("Digest of Opinions," J.A.G., p. 319): "The discharge without honor is not a punishment. \* \* \* This discharge carries with it forfeiture of retained pay, if any, as an incident, not of the

discharge, but of the failure to render honest and faithful service. Not being a discharge 'by way of punishment for an offense, (Sec. 1200, Rev. Sts.), forfeiture of travel allowances is not an incident of it. But when a soldier is discharged without trial on account of fraudulent enlistment, or 'for disability caused by his own misconduct' (i.e., 'without honor'), travel allowances are forfeited; in the first case by reason of the right of the Government, on the discovery of the fraud, to rescind the contract of enlistment and thus avoid all unexecuted obligations under it, and in the second under the provisions of the Army Appropriation Act, approved March 16, 1896. But a soldier discharged without honor, except for fraudulent enlistment, does not forfeit clothing money due him at date of discharge."

With the criticisms which come to us concerning the punishment inflicted upon old soldiers of honorable record because of their refusal to testify against their comrades, we shall be more competent to deal when we learn all the facts upon which the President's action was based. These the War Department promises to give at an early date. In answer to an inquiry as to whether any of the negro soldiers could be re-enlisted if they could prove that they had not been guilty of complicity in the rioting or in the subsequent agreement to conceal the identity of the rioters, it was stated at the War Department that the question had received some consideration, and although a conclusion had not been reached, it was believed that the President would probably consent to modify the order in individual cases where injustice would result from its rigid application. Upon re-enlistment, however, the soldier would not be able to claim the benefits of the retired list, because his military record would be fatally defective.

An examination of the records of the War Department shows that of the 167 enlisted men of Companies B, C and D, 25th Infantry, who were ordered discharged by the President, one has over twenty-five years of service; one has served between 20 and 24 years; eight have served between 15 and 19 years; sixteen have served between 10 and 14 years; ninety-seven have served between 5 and 9 years, and forty-four have served under 5 years. The War Department will make public in a few days the complete reports of Major Augustus P. Blockson, (Cavalry) Inspector General's Department, on his investigation of the Brownsville riots, for which the members of these three companies were discharged, and Inspector General Garlington, who conducted a later investigation at Fort Reno, Okla. The report of Major Blockson will be found of great interest to the entire Army. He goes thoroughly into the subject of the efficiency of colored troops and while he gives them high praise for services in the past, he seems to think that they are not as good as they formerly were. There is no intention on the part of the War Department to try any of the officers of Companies B, C and D, 25th Infantry, as the investigation made by Major Blockson and General Garlington showed that they did everything that could be expected of them to detect the guilty soldiers.

#### WILLIAM RUFUS SHAFTER.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter, U.S.A., who died in California, Nov. 12, in his seventy-second year, enjoyed the unique distinction of having exasperated the critics by winning an important military campaign by following lines and employing methods which did not conform to their theories of the art of war. He had served honorably and well in the War of the Rebellion, reaching the grade of colonel with brevet rank of brigadier general of Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious service during the war"; brevet colonel, U.S.A., "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg," and received the Medal of Honor "for most distinguished gallantry in the battle of Fair Oaks, voluntarily taking an active part in that battle and remaining on the field, although wounded, until the close of the engagement." After the War of the Rebellion he saw much active service among the Indians and along the Mexican frontier, and in 1897 he was promoted to brigadier general and placed in command of the Department of the Columbia. It will be observed that up to this stage the development of General Shafter's military career had been continuous, symmetrical and creditable in the highest degree.

But with the outbreak of the war with Spain General Shafter was destined to undergo a new and trying experience. Appointed a major general of Volunteers in 1898 and placed in command of the forces to engage in the campaign against Santiago, it was his peculiar fortune to accomplish in twenty-five days the decisive results which the Government had charged him to gain in thirty-five, and yet find himself at the end of it all subjected to a deluge of censure and fault-finding from the omniscient critics who remained at home. It was angrily charged that his campaign was a blunder, that his methods were unscientific and at variance with established principles of warfare, that he was too fat for command and that he jeopardized his army. Presently there was an indignant inquiry as to who was "responsible" for placing him in command of the campaign, and it was wrathfully declared that if the guilty man were discovered no punishment could be too severe for him. This query as to the "responsibility" has strangely enough been revived by General Shafter's death, and as it is a matter of historic interest the plain truth of the affair might as well be stated here. The fact is; and there are competent witnesses still living to verify it, that General Shafter was placed in command on the recommendation of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A. The situation was just this: The command of the Army of Santiago was offered to General Miles himself, but he declined it, believing that a larger

army would shortly be thrown against Havana with himself as commander-in-chief. Thereupon, as the testimony indicates, he was asked to recommend an officer for the Santiago command and he recommended General Shafter. An interesting statement as to this matter comes from Mr. Victor L. Mason, private secretary to Hon. Russell A. Alger while the latter was Secretary of War. "I was present at Secretary Alger's house in Washington one Sunday morning," says Mr. Mason in an interview published in the New York Sun, "when the command of the Santiago army was offered to General Miles. General Miles said that he didn't care to conduct the Santiago campaign because at that time he was planning the organization of an army of 50,000 men to operate against Havana. The Secretary asked General Miles if he would recommend some one for the place, and he said he would do so the next day, after he had had time to think the matter over. General Miles wrote the next day suggesting General Shafter. General Miles and General Shafter were old friends."

It is furthest from our intent to pass any criticism upon General Miles for his attitude toward the Government and General Shafter after the fall of Santiago. He was entitled to his own opinions as to the conduct of the campaign, and was within his rights in declining the command of the forces in Cuba subsequent to the surrender of the Spanish troops under General Toral. But whether he meant it or not, the effect of General Miles's utterances was to give the impression to the country that the appointment of General Shafter was a blunder and his campaign a needlessly expensive one. Consequently if the "responsibility" for General Shafter's appointment involves any culpability whatever truth and justice both require that General Miles, who recommended him, shall shoulder the blame.

Against all the unreasoning censure to which General Shafter was subjected the just historian will place the overshadowing fact that he succeeded in what he set out to do. He was not and did not claim to be a soldier of scientific training. His military knowledge was acquired almost entirely in the school of practical experience, but measured by the standards of accomplished results—and it is results that count in making military reputations—he will be recognized by posterity as a valorous, resourceful and efficient officer who deserved all the honors that came to him. Applying the technical precepts of the art of war, it is the easiest thing in the world to pick flaws in his conduct of the operations against Santiago. Perhaps his failure to use artillery in place of infantry in the reduction of Caney was an error. Doubtless his reconnaissances preceding the battle of Santiago were less thorough than they should have been. Probably an officer of higher scientific training would have fortified his base, which Shafter failed to do. Possibly his strategy in other respects was ill-considered. It is easy but useless to speculate on these points. What concerns his military record is the fact that he succeeded. He knew that if he failed he would have to take the responsibility for every error that the critics might find in his plans, yet he dared—and won, as scores of other gallant officers of the old Army had done before him. William Rufus Shafter's place in our military annals—and it will be both conspicuous and enduring—must be measured by his achievements rather than by the methods through which he accomplished them.

Answering the criticisms of those who complained of General Grant because he disregarded the rules of war, his biographer says: "What are the 'rules of war' that General Grant violated? They originate in the brains of civilian critics like Macaulay; for the best military authorities are agreed that it is impossible to formulate a code which can be so distinguished. The best generals are those who know when to disregard all rules. ('La critique est facile, l'art est difficile.') The study of great campaigns may train the intelligence of the soldier, but it cannot guide his action on the field of battle into set forms. Caesar's biographer tells us that he was 'no deep calculator; his habit was to act for the immediate exigency.' General Sherman declared that the only rule by which to judge of a soldier was that of success. It is a hard rule, he said in substance, but it is a proper one. Judged by this standard, General Shafter will rank high among those whose services have brought honor to the Republic. If none criticised him but those who have accomplished greater results by following the methods they advise, the voice of censure would be silenced.

In some of the press notices of the annual report of General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, which have appeared, there has been misapprehension of his statements in regard to the effect of erosion of the heavy guns of the sea-coast fortifications. Because the limit of the life of the largest of these guns has been stated by General Crozier to be about sixty rounds, after which the bores are so worn that the projectiles no longer take the rifling, it has been assumed in some quarters that the guns are useless, and that they will have to be supplanted by others. This is very far from being the case; the guns will remain, and their life can be prolonged three or four fold by reducing the charge of powder and the velocity of the projectile. General Crozier's report states that by lowering the velocity of the 1,000-lb projectile of the 12-inch gun from 2,500 feet per second to 2,250 feet, the life of the gun is increased to two hundred rounds, and that by similarly lowering the velocity of the 6-inch projectile from 3,000 feet to 2,600 feet per second, the life of the gun is increased from one hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty rounds. Of course the use of the guns with the lower velocity diminishes the power which is ob-

tained from them, and for those places where the power of the high velocity 12-inch gun is needed some larger guns will have to be installed, supplementary to them. General Crozier proposes a 14-inch gun, firing a projectile of 1,600 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 2,150 feet per second. Such a gun would not cost more than the high power 12-inch gun, and because of the moderate velocity, and the moderate charge of powder necessary to give it, the life of the gun would be about two hundred and forty rounds. The question has been asked, "Why can not guns be made strong enough to fire more than sixty 12-inch projectiles, if guns can be made strong enough to fire more 14-inch projectiles?" From the above discussion it is apparent that it is not a question of the strength of the guns, but of the wear of the surface of the bore. Using the 12-inch guns at a power up to the limit of their strength is what is causing the trouble; and the remedy is not to call upon these guns for so much power, but to add a few guns deriving greater power from the increased weight of projectile, rather than from high velocity, in the places where the greatest power needed must be used. Guns of still greater power than those proposed could be built if needed to keep hostile ships out of our harbors; as for instance 16-inch guns, of which one has been successfully made and tried.

Bids were opened at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department on Nov. 14 for 1,000 each of 6-, 7-, 8- and 12-inch armor-piercing projectiles. There were three bidders—the Firth Sterling Company, which is located near Washington, D.C.; the Bethlehem Steel Company, of Bethlehem, Pa.; and the Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia. The bids varied considerably, but the Firth Sterling Steel Company, a new competitor for such work, was by far the lowest bidder. The bid of this concern was \$25 for 6-inch, \$45 for 7-inch, \$62.50 for 8-inch and \$190 for 12-inch projectiles, delivery in each class to begin at the end of one hundred and fifty days. Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, has recommended that the bid of this concern be accepted. The Bureau of Ordnance has had considerable difficulty in getting projectiles of these classes which will meet the very exacting requirements insisted upon by our naval ordnance authorities. These requirements have been advanced very rapidly within the last few years, and there seem to be at present only three firms in the country which care to undertake the manufacture of such projectiles. This is not altogether surprising when it is considered that these projectiles must pierce a Krupp armor plate of thickness equal to their own caliber, and remain in condition for efficient bursting after getting through. These requirements would have seemed exacting a few years ago, when the cavity within the shell was small and the walls could be made as thick as might be desired; but the present demand is for walls thin enough to admit a bursting charge almost as large as that which was carried by the common shell of ten years ago. That the specifications can be met, however, is indicated not only by the results of recent tests, but by the fact that the Firth Sterling Steel Company, to which the new contract has been awarded, is erecting a large plant on the Potomac just below Washington city for the manufacture of ordnance material with special reference to armor-piercing projectiles.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Federal Grand Jury at Pittsburgh, Pa., this week indicted three employees of a steel tube company of Pennsylvania for having fraudulently furnished defective tubes for boilers for United States naval vessels, it is declared at the Navy Department that none of these alleged bad tubes could have found their way into any of the boilers placed in the ships. Engineer-in-Chief Chas. W. Rae, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, emphatically stated that he did not believe any of these defective tubes were put in the boilers of any of the ships of the Navy. It is claimed by the former employee of the steel tube company that he, together with the two other men who have been indicted by the Grand Jury, managed to get the Government inspectors to pass a large number of bad tubes which, he declares, were put in the boilers of the Maryland, West Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee and Washington and in those of other vessels. Engineer-in-Chief Rae explained that after the tubes leave the factory they are tested by the boiler makers to whom they are furnished and then again, later, they are given a most severe test when the boilers are put aboard the vessels. Bad tubes are usually found by the boiler manufacturers and are immediately shipped back to the tube maker at his expense. There has not been the slightest trouble with any of the boiler tubes on the vessels named, and it is not believed that there are any weak tubes on these ships. In order, however, to be on the safe side in this matter and to punish any fraud attempted against the Government, the Secretary of the Navy some months ago referred this entire matter to the Attorney General and requested that the Department of Justice make an investigation and, if any criminality was discovered, see that the guilty parties receive proper punishment.

Wireless telegraphy will be tested on board torpedo-boat destroyers of the Navy. The torpedo-boat destroyer Whipple is now being equipped with wireless apparatus at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia. The ability of craft of this size to receive and send messages will be given a thorough test with the Whipple and, if these tests are successful, it is the intention of the Navy Department to fit out other torpedo-boat destroyers with wireless apparatus.

## REPORT OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., in his annual report states that the number of officers holding commissions in the Corps of Engineers at the end of the fiscal year closing June 30, 1906, including nine who graduated from the Military Academy on June 12, 1906, but were not officially assigned to the Corps of Engineers until July 3, 1906, was 170. Since the last annual report the Corps of Engineers has lost seven of its officers. The duties devolving upon the Corps of Engineers have been increasing year by year. They now include the command of three battalions of troops, the construction of fortifications, superintending works of river and harbor improvements; the construction and repair of lighthouses, the construction of public buildings, the water supply, the municipal engineering, care of public buildings and grounds, and a share in the city government of the capital of the United States, the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park, the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, the mining and debris commission in the State of California, all of which involve the expenditure of many millions annually, and, in addition to various other duties, supervision of military engineering and reconnaissance work in the several military divisions, instruction at the War College, at the Staff College, at the Military Academy, at schools of application, and membership in the General Staff.

In accordance with the scheme of national defense prepared by the Endicott Board Jan. 16, 1886, permanent seacoast defenses have been installed at the following points in the United States: 1, Kennebec River, Me.; 2, Portland, Me.; 3, Portsmouth, N.H.; 4, Boston, Mass.; 5, New Bedford, Mass.; 6, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; 7, eastern entrance to Long Island Sound; 8, New York, N.Y.; 9, Delaware River; 10, Baltimore, Md.; 11, Washington, D.C.; 12, Hampton Roads, Va.; 13, Cape Fear River, N.C.; 14, Charleston, S.C.; 15, Port Royal, S.C.; 16, Savannah, Ga.; 17, Key West, Fla.; 18, Tampa Bay, Fla.; 19, Pensacola, Fla.; 20, Mobile, Ala.; 21, New Orleans, La.; 22, Galveston, Tex.; 23, San Diego, Cal.; 24, San Francisco, Cal.; 25, Columbia River, Oregon and Washington; 26, Puget Sound, Wash. The report adopted by the Taft Board Feb. 1, 1906, provides that additional defense shall be constructed at some of these points, and also at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, as soon as funds are provided by Congress.

The funds appropriated for the construction of gun and mortar batteries from 1890 to 1904, both inclusive—no appropriation having been made since 1904—amount to \$28,603,440.02. To complete the engineer work involved in the whole project proposed by the Endicott Board, including the extensions and modifications approved by the Taft Board, will require further appropriations estimated at \$16,052,431. At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1906, the status of emplacements for which funds have been provided by Congress was as follows:

	12-inch mortars.	12-inch. 10-inch. 8-inch. fire.	Rapid fire.
Guns mounted.....	375	105	119
Ready for armament.....	1	14	5
Under construction.....	...	...	258
Total.....	376	105	133
	99	99	587

A comparison with conditions prevailing at the close of the fiscal year preceding shows an increase during the year in guns actually available for service of eight mortars, four 12-inch guns and ninety-four rapid-fire guns. The status of permanent work completed or in progress with funds already available is indicated by the following table:

	A, total number carried by scheme of National Coast Defense Board; B, provided for by appropriations made by Congress.	B
Calibers	A	B
12-inch mortars.....	464	376
16-inch rifles.....	1	...
14-inch rifles.....	19	...
12-inch rifles.....	133	105
10-inch rifles.....	139	133
8-inch rifles.....	72	70
6-inch rapid-fire guns.....	191	171
5-inch rapid-fire guns.....	53	53
4.7-inch and 4-inch rapid-fire guns.....	38	38
3-inch rapid-fire guns.....	284	254

The following table shows that the Engineer and Ordnance departments have worked in harmony, the numbers of gun carriages and emplacements being the same, except where extra carriages are needed for purposes other than seacoast defense:

	A, total carriages provided; B, total emplacements provided.	A	B
Type of gun or carriage.		A	B
12-in. mortar carriages, model 1896.....	306	296	296
12-in. mortar carriages, model 1891.....	85	80	80
12-in. disappearing carriages, L.F., model 1901.....	11	11	11
12-in. disappearing carriages, L.F., model 1897.....	85	85	85
12-in. disappearing carriages, L.F., model 1896.....	27	27	27
12-in. gun-lift carriages, altered to non-disap'ng	3	3	3
12-in. gun-lift carriages, model 1891.....	2	2	2
12-in. non-disappearing carriages, model 1892.....	28	27	27
10-in. disappearing carriages, A.R.F., model 1896.....	3	3	3
10-in. disappearing carriages, L.F., model 1901.....	12	12	12
10-in. disappearing carriages, L.F., model 1896.....	74	74	74
10-in. disappearing carriages, L.F., model 1894.....	85	85	85
10-in. non-disappearing carriages, model 1893.....	11	9	9
8-in. disappearing carriages, L.F., model 1896.....	38	40	40
8-in. disappearing carriages, L.F., model 1894.....	26	26	26
8-in. non-disappearing carriages, model 1892.....	9	9	9
15-in. smoothbore carriages altered for 8-in. rifles.....	21	21	21
6-in. disappearing carriages, model 1898.....	29	29	29
6-in. R.F. (Vickers Son & Maxim), pedestal mts.	8	8	8
6-in. disappearing carriages, model 1903.....	90	90	90
6-in. rapid-fire, pedestal mounts, model 1900.....	44	44	44
5-in. balanced-pillar mounts, model 1896.....	32	32	32
5-in. pedestal mounts, model 1903.....	21	21	21
4.7-in. R.F. (Armstrong pattern), pedestal mts.	34	34	34
4.7-in. R.F. (Schneider pattern), pedestal mts.	1	1	1
4-in. R.F. (Driggs-Schroeder), pedestal mounts	4	4	4
3-in. balanced-pillar mounts.....	114	114	114
2-in. cassolute mounts.....	2	2	2
3-in. pedestal mounts, model 1902.....	60	60	60
3-in. pedestal mounts, model 1903.....	78	78	78
2.24-in. R.F. field carriages and rampart mounts	70	...	...

General Mackenzie presents an estimate of \$50,000 for the engineer equipment of troops, in support of which he again calls attention to the condition of the pontoon bridge equipment, much of which dates back to the Civil War. The quantity on hand is not large and is only sufficient for the routine pontoon drills of the present number of authorized engineer troops. The greater part of this equipment is old and absolutely unfit for field service. By the terms of the act, the appropriation for the fiscal year 1906 was not applicable to the purchase of new pontoon equipment and material. The Act of June 12, 1906, authorized the procurement of pontoon trains, and the work of rebuilding this equipment will be carried on during the present year as far as the funds available will permit. Much will then remain to be done in this direction, however, and if the full amount of the estimate for

the year 1908 is appropriated it is proposed to use \$25,000 for the betterment of the pontoon equipment.

The importance of field searchlights in both siege and field operations, General Mackenzie points out, was forcibly demonstrated at the recent siege of Port Arthur and in the Manchurian campaign. It is proposed to apply \$15,000 of the amount of the estimate to the investigation of this subject and to the purchase of a field searchlight outfit for experimental tests. The remainder of the amount appropriated will be applied to the purchase and issue to the companies, troops, batteries and posts of the Army of the reconnaissance instruments prescribed by G.O. 24, W.D., 1905, for the equipment of Engineer companies and battalions in accordance with G.O. 9, Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1906, and the recommendations of a board of Engineer officers, which now has the matter under consideration, and to the preparation and purchase of Engineer Field Manuals.

The greater portion of General Mackenzie's report, which covers 822 pages, is devoted to a detailed statement of the work of the Corps of Engineers on river and harbor improvement, construction at Army posts and other extensive projects.

## CASE OF THE 25TH INFANTRY.

Members of Companies B, C and D, of the 25th U.S. Infantry, ordered discharged without honor by President Roosevelt because certain members of their organization participated in riotous disturbance in Brownsville, Tex., on Aug. 13, were formally disarmed at Fort Reno, Okla., Nov. 11. Many of the men, some of whom had been in the Service more than twenty years, shed tears when they gave up their guns. The negro troops have, according to a despatch, shown no disposition to be ugly.

A sun despatch from El Reno, Okla., Nov. 12, says: "Charles Dade, an old negro soldier of Company D, of the 25th Infantry, as he turned in his rifle at Fort Reno last night after the general order to disarm the three disgraced companies of negro soldiers had been made by Major Charles W. Penrose, said:

"All right, sir; all right, sir, Lieutenant Higgins, here it is."

"Dade handled the rifle caressingly as he passed it over to the officer. He turned his face to hide the tears which were falling from his eyes upon the shining barrel of the gun. 'I just can't help it,' he muttered apologetically to a comrade as he turned away. 'I've been in the Service twenty-two years, and it's hard to give up a gun that's almost like my own kinfolks.'

"The next man called forward was another veteran of Company D, 1st Sergt. Israel Harris. He was in his full dress uniform and the Service stripes on his sleeves nearly filled the space from elbow to wrist. He patted his rifle and passed it in:

"I reckon I'll never handle another gun," he said.

"It was a painful sight to see the old negroes, many of whom have been in the Service more than twenty years, being disarmed. Dozens shed tears as they watched their arms being packed in the gun cases and sealed.

"I never felt so miserable in my life," said Mingo Sanders, a sergeant in Company B, who has been in the Army twenty-six years. "I feel like I'd had to give up one of my children. I reckon it's all right, but it don't look like the right thing."

"That was the most unpleasant duty I've ever been called upon to perform," said one of the officers who had charge of the disarming of the troops. "To see the pathetic appeal in those old men's eyes was enough to melt any heart. I know they are innocent of any wrongdoing, and it looks pretty hard to them."

The Evening Post says: "The white soldiers of the 4th Cavalry, for instance, when stationed at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, formed a mob, stormed the town jail, and lynched, on April 22, 1889, a civilian who had killed one of their comrades. Now, soldiers are enlisted to uphold the law, not to violate it. Yet no companies of the 4th Cavalry were mustered out. Instead of placing the responsibility upon the soldiers, their colonel was placed on trial for neglect of duty, found guilty, and sentenced to suspension from rank and command for three years, this sentence being subsequently mitigated to suspension on half-pay for two years. This is the correct military procedure. In every foreign service the officers are held accountable for the conduct of their men. If Mr. Roosevelt had been correctly advised, he would first have court-martialed the white officers of the black troops. He would have asked them, How did your men get out of hand? How was it that they obtained their arms and ammunition? Where were the officer of the day and the officer of the guard? Knowing the provocation, where were your precautions? Why did you let the offenders return to quarters undetected?"

The Republican County Committee of New York at its meeting Nov. 15 passed resolutions introduced by a negro member calling on the President to rescind his action discharging three companies of the 25th Infantry. Other organizations throughout the country are taking similar action. The Negro Baptists' Association of North Carolina Nov. 15 passed resolutions saying: "We strenuously protest against the unprecedented and arbitrary action of President Roosevelt in punishing the innocent and guilty alike. Not one for a moment believes that those companies would have been dishonorably discharged if they had been composed of white soldiers. If extreme measures had been necessary, this present time of tension between the races, and of fear, forebodings, uncertainty, unrest and heartaches on the part of the negro people was the most unpropitious that could possibly have been found. The Chief Executive of a great nation has estranged ten millions of his hitherto ardent admirers and supporters, and it is the voice of this convention that a committee be appointed to confer with similar committees throughout the United States to take the steps necessary to have the action of the President reviewed by the highest tribunal of the land."

The New York Sun, in an article entitled "Lest We Forget," tells the story of noble work done by a regiment of colored Infantry, the 24th, during the attack of yellow fever in Cuba following the surrender of the Spaniards. They "volunteered to face the scourge of yellow fever under conditions that made the disease more to be dreaded than Mauser bullets."

"Out of 456 enlisted men only twenty-four escaped sickness. The sick often went on duty with the well. No man faltered, none made excuses. They nursed the sick, they dug graves, they buried the dead, men of the 24th among them. On Aug. 8 the heroic medical officer in charge, the even tempered, sanguine, indefatigable La Garde, who never seemed to sleep, broke down and was attacked with the fever. His loss was of the sort to breed panic, but the same fortitude and devotion were shown by all ranks to the end. The faithful Markley (Major Alfred C. Markley, now commanding the 13th Infantry

at Manila) pays this tribute to the men of his command:

"It is a notable fact that in these forty days not even a murmur was heard from a soldier of the 24th Infantry (or officer either). Though discipline was enforced with strictness, not an infraction worth noticing occurred. These men are usually light-hearted and noisy in camp in a pleasant way, but this camp was silent; no amusements—noting to lighten the dead weight on their minds day and night during this long and dreary time. Having no proper cooking utensils, their meals were not even a pleasure and a distraction. But they bore all bravely and patiently, faithfully doing what they could, these colored soldiers showing unexpected qualities of the highest order."

"When the day came at last to entrain for Santiago and there embark for home, nine officers and 198 men marched to the cars with the regimental band playing and the colors flying.

"In the fight at San Juan the 24th was in Wikoff's brigade—"this heroic brigade" Gen. J. Ford Kent called it—which lost two commanders, Wikoff and Liscum, and was led to the assault by Lieut. Col. E. P. Ewers, of the 9th Infantry. In view of its display of a higher order of valor in the fever camp at Siboney, is it not fitting to regard the 24th as a regiment worthy of a place in that brigade?

"At a time when a battalion of negro troops may be sacrificed by a scratch of the pen for the sin of not turning informers, for such is the indictment against the battalion as a whole, it is a duty to resurrect from forgotten records such a story as that of the heroic 24th Infantry, in the hope that a precedent will not be set which, if followed, would demoralize the ranks of the negro regiments of the United States Army. They have distinguished themselves on every field from Port Hudson to Santiago, justifying the invocation of George H. Baker:

"Hail them as comrades tried;  
Fight with them side by side;  
Never, in field or tent,  
Scorn the black regiment."

In a letter to the Sun, Mr. Bradish Johnson Smith tells how proud his brother-in-law, Capt. John J. Brereton, was of his men of the 24th, to which regiment he was assigned upon his graduation in 1877. Mr. Smith says:

"Brereton was invalided home from San Juan with a painful wound. No groan came from him except from his heart when he thought of his regiment doing the yellow fever nursing at Siboney. His worry during that period had much to do with his sad death at Manila shortly afterward.

"When the 24th came to Montauk I went there with Brereton and saw him shed tears at the condition of the officers and men. They were a pitiable sight. I am no 'nigger' lover, but my hat comes off to that body of men as true soldiers. \* \* \*

"You will pardon me if I relate an incident showing how loved was the name of Brereton among the colored soldiers. My nephew, Tallmadge H. Brereton, went to Cuba with the 71st U.S. Volunteers. His company did not lie in 'the trail.' He came to Montauk so ill that his name was often mentioned in 'detention camp' as the 'next man to go.' I went there to get him home alive and succeeded in getting him furloughed. I took up quarters at Amagansett to be close to him. The night previous to my taking him to New York there was an awful storm of rain and wind. The hospital tent in which the boy was lying blew down, as well as other tents. The boy managed to crawl from under the wet canvas and make his way to the guard tent. The sentries were either of the 9th or 10th Cavalry. The boy crawled into the tent which was occupied by the reliefs not on post. He told the sergeant of the guard: 'I am Captain Brereton's stepson.' 'Is you his son? Get up, you niggers, and give Captain Brereton's boy your blankets.' Ten of the men made a soft bed of their blankets and went outside in the storm and slept in empty dry goods boxes. I found the kid comfortably housed. I offered to pay the soldiers for their kindness, but they would not accept anything for caring for 'de Captain's boy.'

"These are not the kind of men to shoot up a town unless under strong provocation. Some very fine history of the doings of the colored troops in 1898 is buried in the records of the War Department."

## MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

In a list giving the names of the first fifty living companions of the M.O.L.L.U.S. on Oct. 29, 1906, with their insignia number, appear the following officers of the Army and Navy in order of seniority of membership. The insignia number follows the name: No. 9, Brig. Gen. Alfred L. Hough, U.S.A. (67); No. 14, Lieut. Col. Francis A. Jones (103); No. 16, Major Charles A. Vernon, U.S.A. (115); No. 20, Med. Dir. George H. Cooke (172); No. 28, Major Gen. Marshall L. Ludington, U.S.A. (251); No. 31, Col. Robert L. Meade, U.S.M.C. (271); No. 34, Chief Engr. Jackson MacElmell (287); No. 36, Major Theodore F. Kane, U.S.M.C. (305); No. 37, Pay Dir. Alexander W. Russell, U.S.N. (313); No. 39, Brig. Gen. Charles Burr, U.S.A. (290); No. 42, Med. Dir. J. R. Tyron, U.S.N. (339); No. 43, Chief Engr. John W. Moore, U.S.N. (340); No. 45, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains (344); No. 49, Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Burke, U.S.A. (377); and No. 50, Brig. Gen. Galusha Pennybacker, U.S.A. (382). All the above officers are on the retired list. The difference between the number preceding each name and that following it indicates the number of deaths during the last forty years. Thus General Pennybacker has been advanced from No. 382 to No. 50 by the death of 322 of his seniors.

The following officers of the Army and Navy are members of the Commandery-in-Chief of the M.O.L.L.U.S.: Lieut. Gens. Adna R. Chaffee, John C. Bates, Samuel B. M. Young, Nelson A. Miles, and Bvt. Lieut. Cols. W. S. Smedberg and Theodore A. Dodge; Major Gens. John R. Brooke, George L. Gillespie, Arthur MacArthur, Charles Heywood, Joseph C. Breckinridge, Wesley Merritt, Loyd Wheaton, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Henry C. Merriam, Oliver O. Howard; Bvt. Major Gens. Christopher C. Andrews, Eugene A. Carr and Galusha Pennybacker.

Brig. Gens. Charles C. Sawtelle, Henry C. Cochrane, James Forney, John W. Clous, Charles A. Woodruff, Jared A. Smith, Evan Miles, Charles King, Judson D. Bingham, George A. Woodward, John M. Wilson, George L. Andrews, Anson Mills, Thomas M. Vincent, George B. Davis, M. R. Morgan, Thomas M. Anderson, C. C. C. Carr, Francis S. Dodge, Luther P. Bradley and Bvt. Brig. Gens. Gilbert H. McKibbin and Nathan A. M. Dudley.

Cols. Edgar W. Bass, John W. Foster, John L. Clem, Edward S. Godfrey, Eben Swift, and Bvt. Col. Thomas J. Anderson. Majors William R. Maize, Richard W. Tyler, William P. Huxford, Deane Monahan.

Rear Admirals George W. Melville, James M. Forsyth, John J. Read, Charles J. Barclay, Winfield S. Schley, Joseph B. Coglan, Henry Erben, Henry L. Howison, Frederick Rodgers, Charles S. Norton, George H. Wadeleigh, John C. Watson, Henry Glass, George C. Remey,

Louis Kempff, Joseph Triley, Charles S. Cotton, William H. Whiting, Thomas O. Selfridge, Francis M. Ramsey, John G. Walker, Edwin Stewart, Francis A. Cook, William K. Van Reepen, Francis J. Higginson, George Brown, Charles E. Clark, John D. Ford and Joseph N. Miller; Capt. Theodore F. Kane; Comdr. Zera L. Tanner and Thomas S. Phelps; Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. Tracy and Jacob E. Noel; Med. Dirs. George H. Cooke, Joseph B. Parker and E. S. Bogert; Pay Dirs. Alexander W. Russell, George A. Lyon and Edward May; Act. Paymr. Thomas S. Harrison; P.A. Paymr. Edward Sherwin; Chief Engrs. Jackson McElmell, Charles H. Loring and D. B. Macomb; Asst. Engr. Frederick Schober, and P.A. Engr. Julius A. Kaiser.

#### SOLVING THE CANAL PROBLEM.

The Panama Canal Commission has issued a descriptive pamphlet for the benefit of contractors who desire to bid for construction work on the canal which discloses more clearly than ever before the magnitude and physical characteristics of that vast project. The solution of the canal problem lies in the creation of a great fresh water lake in the Gatun hills near the Atlantic Ocean and a smaller lake at Sosa, near the Pacific. Gatun lake will be made by stopping the Chagres river with an immense dam, reaching from the Gatun hills, 3,500 feet westward to another hill, and thence some 4,200 feet further to the high ground which will form the permanent bank of the inland sea. This dam will be a mile and a half long, half a mile wide at the base. The lake will cover an area of 110 square miles, in which all the navies of the world could be assembled, with room to spare. The level of the water in the lake will be eighty-five feet above the level of the Atlantic and the level of Sosa lake, made by damming the Rio Grande, will be fifty-five feet above the level of the Pacific. The top of the Gatun dam will be 135 feet above the level of the Atlantic and will be 100 feet wide at the summit.

The figures submitted by the Canal Commission for the guidance of prospective bidders for contracts are staggering. For example, contractors will be required to dig out about 84,338,000 cubic yards of material which is now in the way of the ships that are to pass through the canal; more than 3,000,000 cubic yards of concrete are called for in the construction of the dams and locks; more than 42,000 cubic yards of brick will be built into the walls, and the giant gates, which will be raised and lowered to fill or empty the locks, will be made of more than 85,900,000 pounds of steel. Much of the material that is to be dug out of the canal route will be dumped into the dams that are to make the Gatun lake, near the Atlantic, and the Sosa lake, near the Pacific. Were they not planning for the Gatun lake, with its 110 broad miles of surface, the Sosa pond would be considered well worth bragging about, for when it is done it will have an area of more than eight square miles, quite large enough, in fact, to support several good-sized summer or winter resorts upon its shores.

The works which are to take care of water stored in Gatun lake will be built in the hill which lies midway of the huge wall. These will consist of a system of gates constructed on foundations of concrete. The gates, by the way, are to be the exact counterparts of those used in the Chicago Drainage Canal, although they will be much larger and stronger because of the greater bulk of water they are to control. At the Gatun locks, as at the other points along the canal where gates are to be planted and manipulated, all the machinery will be in duplicate. Only one system of locks will be used at a time, so that if it becomes necessary to make repairs in the works a complete overhauling may be made without a moment's interruption to traffic.

#### BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

The sixteenth annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, sets forth that during the year the board, as usual, conducted tests of many devices and appliances for Artillery purposes, as well as continued tests of experimental guns and armor plate, including experiments to determine the effect of high-explosive shell on the unprotected hull of battleships, and also inaugurated an extended series of tests of projectiles by firings against secondary armor and against the heaviest side armor of battleships. These various tests are described in detail and the results obtained are regarded as highly satisfactory.

To carry on its work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, the board submits an estimate of \$25,000 with a recommendation that the appropriation be made in a single sum, leaving the board to make allotments therefrom for special purposes. The estimate is an increase of \$20,000 in the estimate and amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. From 1898 to 1904 the board annually estimated for and there was appropriated the sum of \$100,000 for carrying on its experimental work. In 1905 the amount appropriated was reduced to \$10,000, and in 1906 to \$5,000, on account of the amount still available from former appropriations. The funds available for general experimental work under direction of the board have now been reduced to about \$75,000, while the average annual allotments for the past five years have been \$110,000. It is believed that the sum of \$25,000, for which estimate has been submitted, is necessary to effectively carry on the work of the board.

The personnel of the board is at present as follows: Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, president of the board; Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, General Staff; Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers; Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. Geo. F. E. Harrison, Art. Corps; Major Erasmus M. Weaver, General Staff, and Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, civilian member, with Major Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, recorder.

#### CUBAN NOTES.

Lieut. James E. Runcie, U.S.A., retired, at present in Havana, Cuba, astonished the Cubans on Nov. 10 in that city by arresting a policeman who showed a lack of respect for a poor woman. The gallantry of the Lieutenant was displayed on a crowded street car, and is described by a Herald correspondent as follows: "The men on the rear platform pressed together to make way for a poor woman with a small child in her arms, when a mulatto policeman swung onto the car, shoving the woman aside. Out shot the Lieutenant's right arm and his hand closed on the policeman's throat, shoving him back and allowing the woman to pass. Then the fellow got on the car and glared at the Lieutenant. 'Well,' exclaimed the mulatto, 'do you know how to talk Spanish?' 'I do, you brute!' was the reply. 'And I would inform you that you are under arrest and you will go with me to the station house.'

I am an American officer who proposes to teach one Havana policeman to respect women. You stand inside the car until I tell you where to get off with me. Other Americans aboard attracted by the incident came out to help, but, seeing that the Lieutenant had things well in hand, they retired after treating him with great homage. The Lieutenant took his prisoner to the station, where he and his captain both pleaded that if he were taken before the judge he might be given six months' imprisonment. The Lieutenant was disposed to let the matter drop when the policeman began to beg off, because he had not known what an important man had desired him to get out of the way of a poor woman. That's just the trouble," said the Lieutenant, "I want to teach you policemen to respect every man and woman; the poorer they are the more they should be respected. Get out all your men, captain, and I'll tell them what kind of policemen they ought to be." He did, until the prisoner was glad to slink away as the other policemen cheered the American who had put one of their number under arrest for impoliteness."

Lieut. Col. William M. Black, C.E., U.S.A., who has been investigating the financial and economical condition of Cuba, has reported to Governor Magoon that the funds for public works voted by the last Cuban Congress amounted to about \$13,000,000, and he recommends that as rapidly as money becomes available \$6,000,000 be spent on certain of the proposed improvements, particularly in the construction of necessary roads. That is precisely the advice that a capable engineer officer like Colonel Black might have been expected to give, and if acted upon it will do as much to restore peace and prosperity to Cuba as any other single agency. The island is greatly in need of public highways that will afford easy communication between the producer and the markets, and until they have been established the resources of the country will not enjoy the thorough and profitable development of which they are capable. Colonel Black's recommendation is cordially approved by Governor Magoon and if carried into effect it will mean better things for Cuban agriculture and industry as well as for peace and good government.

#### DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Field equipment for medical officers: In order to conform to recent decisions directions were given that the uniform order be amended so as to omit the requirement that medical officers be equipped with the surgical case, and that it be stated specifically that they shall not be required to supply themselves with the field glass, revolver and ammunition.

Extra pay as sharpshooter: Question arose as to whether an enlisted man who had qualified as a sharpshooter in the Infantry and re-enlisted in the Ordnance Corps was entitled to extra pay. It was decided that as men of the Ordnance Corps are armed with the rifle, the man is entitled to the extra pay.

#### FRENCH GUNS AT ANNAPOLIS.

U.S. Naval Academy, Nov. 4, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I thank you for offering to print the facts concerning the old bronze guns at this station with French inscriptions, hoping that some of your readers may know something concerning the history of these guns which will communicate to me.

There are six of these old French guns at Annapolis; the tradition has been that they were captured by our Navy in the Mexican War at Vera Cruz. There is no record in the Navy Department at Washington, nor in the Superintendent's office here, of the history of these guns of when, where from, or how they came here.

Soley, in his "History of the Naval Academy," says, page 229, there are "eight long brass guns, originally French, captured at the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, Vera Cruz, Mexico, which capitulated March 27, 1847." This was written thirty years ago. In a recent letter to me Professor Soley says, regarding these guns: "I do not see any reason for their presence at the castle of San Juan unless they were left there by Admiral Baudin in 1838, which I should think was very unlikely." One officer who was certain they were captured by our forces during the Mexican War insisted they had been left in Mexico by the Emperor Maximilian!

These guns have the most beautiful and gorgeous carvings and inscriptions. The following is an example of these inscriptions and carvings, the beauty of which must be seen to be appreciated:

*Ultima Ratio Regum.  
Louis Charles de Bourbon.  
Comte d'Eu, Due D'Aumale.  
Pluribus Nec Impar.  
A Douay, par J. Berenger, Commissaire, des fontes, 1755.*

The carriages are adorned with fleur-de-lis, dolphins, woman's face, radiating lines, crowns, flags, drums, shields, cannon, and scroll work. The breech is carved into an awful human face, belching the cascabel from its mouth. I find in Belton's "Literary Manual of Foreign Quotations," under the quotation, "Ultima Ratio," the following:

The words *Ultima Ratio Regum* were frequently engraved on the cannon of the old French monarchy, and they may be seen on the pieces of artillery presented to the colonies by Louis XVI. Some of these are now in the yard of the Naval Academy at Annapolis and two of them are in front of the War Department building in Washington.

Great good fortune brought me into communication with Gen. T. T. Munford, formerly of the Confederate Army, a gallant soldier, a true gentleman, a devoted Virginian. It was he who commanded Fitz-Hugh Lee's division of Cavalry when it cut its way through Appomattox. General Munford, on a visit to the Naval Academy, saw these old French guns. He had known and loved all his life their exact duplicates at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va., and with great labor he had traced the history of his Lexington guns, through the Virginia State papers and other records, from the time his Lexington guns were left in Virginia, in 1780, to the time they were installed at the Virginia Military Institute. General Munford has sent me photographs of his guns, and of the gun in Washington; these guns are such exact duplicates of our guns here that the photographs of his Lexington guns would pass as photographs of our Naval Academy guns. In General Munford's researches he came across an item that shortly before the War of 1812 Virginia gave ten of these old French guns to the National Government.

What has become of these ten guns?

We have six such guns here; there are two in front of the War Department Building, there are two at West Point. I have been able to find no history of these ten guns, but am strongly of the belief that they are the identical ten guns given by Virginia to the national Government. It may be that some of your readers have some

knowledge of the history of the Naval Academy guns, which they will send you or the writer of this letter.

E. L. BEACH, Lieut. Comdr. U.S.N.

#### AS TO WELLINGTON BOOTS.

Manila, P.I., Oct. 3, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Zoosmarchose! I have discovered what became of all of the "Wellington boots," which, but a few years ago, made such a hit with the fat men of our Army. They have been worked off on the Chino. Collier's Weekly for Oct. 18 contains an illustration of "A sample of China's modern soldiery entering the courtyard of the Governor, at Shanghai, for an official inspection and banquet," the "marching feet" twinkling (sic) back and forth, comfortably and artistically (?) encased in "Wellington boots." The almond eye, queue and ditto boot go very nicely together.

I am sure the Army will be glad to learn this. No doubt it will get busy furnishing up certain box spurs, side spring shoes, robin's egg blue stripes, etc., that no doubt would be "fine business" for wearers of Wellington boots; and to complete his military education, said wearer should read: "A Scout Officer's Thesis on Mounting Infantry"; the opinions of those who are opposed to amalgamating the Coast Artillery and the marines; Major Bullard's treatise on putting the F.A. over in the next county; General Miles's scheme for turning five regiments of Cavalry into "Bubble Corps"; "How to make an efficient Army by eliminating inefficient officers and commissioning inexperienced inefficient"; "Promotion by Selection, and How to Get Promoted, in ten easy lessons, send a lock of your hair"; "A Solution of General Kroser's Gyroscope Plot, explaining (?) something"; "Bayler's Bache, because he is not furnished a gun sling, tripod or other thing to help him make large scores, thus improving the shooting of the Artillery," etc., etc.

A strange thing happened the other day, which I will just mention in passing: I don't often break into print: A C.O. (one of that ilk whose convincing manner consists of losing his temper, yelling and using disagreeable language), from force of habit, was disagreeable to a civilian, off the reservation, and in the course of his remarks intimated that the civilian was (or called him) a liar. When the C.O. came to and cleared his eyes and mouth of dust and dirt, brushed his clothes and put on his hat, and took account of stock, he found the net result to be: Two black eyes, a badly bruised face and some body bruises, civilian on his feet, smiling, unhurt. Moral: It's plain: shoot it out.

The local papers have reported, to-day, five regiments in Cuba, 150 marines killed in battle at Cienfuegos, etc., and we have no way of stopping them (the newspapers).

PALAMA NA PO.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The following was the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Nov. 1: Battleships—Nebraska, 97 per cent.; Georgia, 100; Connecticut, 90.72; Vermont, 95; Kansas, 93.1; Minnesota, 97; Mississippi, 67.82; Idaho, 64.03; New Hampshire, 54.8; South Carolina, 6; Michigan, .85. Armored cruisers—California, 96.1; South Dakota, 93.4; North Carolina, 63.28; Montana, 56.84. Protected cruisers—Milwaukee, 99.4; Training ships—Cumberland, 99.9; Intrepid, 100. Scout cruisers—Chester, 51.9; Birmingham, 50.7; Salem, 50.7. Submarine torpedo-boats—No. 9, 90; No. 10, 81.5; No. 11, 92; No. 12, 78.8.

The Navy Department has been notified that the elegant new silver service that is shortly to be presented to the battleship Connecticut will be ready very soon. The service will represent in part scenes from the early history of the State of Connecticut, and will doubtless reflect credit on that commonwealth. The service will consist of thirty-six pieces, although the large punch bowl, with its accompanying cups and ladle, make twenty-six pieces out of the whole number. It is estimated that the cost of the silver will be about \$4,000.

The American armored cruiser squadron sailed from Singapore, Nov. 13, for Manila. The official program of the cruise of the British China squadron, Vice Admiral Moore commanding, includes a visit to Manila from Nov. 26 to 30, with the King Alfred, the Diadem, the Astraea and the Monmouth.

The armored cruiser squadron arrived at Singapore Nov. 9 and immediately fired a national salute and dressed ship in honor of King Edward's birthday. Rear Admiral Brownson and his staff attended a ball at Victoria Memorial Hall, given by the Governor. Admiral Brownson and his staff captains exchanged visits with the Governor and General Jones Nov. 10. The health of the squadron continues excellent.

Work on a new wireless telegraph station in the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., was started Nov. 10. The new building will be of brick and will cost about \$8,000. It will be equipped with two masts and will be about five times the size of the station now being used.

The crew of the U.S.S. Kearsarge will give a ball in New York city some time in December next, for which elaborate preparations are being made. The vessel is at present at Norfolk, Va., but expects to leave shortly for New York.

The Secretary of the Navy this week received the resignation of Midshipman Ora Wilhelm, of the second class at the Naval Academy. The young man was in good standing, but stated in his letter of resignation that he desired to leave the Academy because he felt that he was not fitted for the naval Service. His resignation will be accepted.

The Navy Department received a telegram this week from San Francisco stating that the armored cruiser California has finally had a successful four-hours' trial run. The required speed was made and the run was satisfactory in every way. No further difficulty was experienced with the machinery of the ship. The same board which conducted the trial of the California will give the South Dakota its trial in about a month's time. An unofficial account says that the vessel on her trial averaged 22.22 knots per hour, and that her best time was 22.32 for fifteen minutes at a stretch. Her best time in Santa Barbara Channel, when a steam pipe blew out, was, it is said, 22.75 knots an hour.

To the regret of many officers, the battleship Wisconsin is ordered out of commission, although so excellent is the condition of the ship that three weeks' minor repairs would make her as efficient as the day she first went into commission. She is the trophy winner for great gun target practice, 1906, and raised the score many points above that reached by any ship of the Navy to date—137,923. Being so far away on the Asiatic Station at the time of her triumph, sufficient statement of the fact was not forthcoming. "The victory, however," writes a cor-

ponent, "is thoroughly gratifying to Captain Drake, his officers and crew, who as a unit—so loyal is the spirit of the men—take the deepest pride and interest in their ship. Nothing could prove this fact more expressively than a dinner tendered to Captain Drake by the gun pointers of his ship at Hong Kong in February last, immediately after target practice."

The Navy Department is greatly interested in the trial by court-martial now in progress at the Boston Navy Yard, of Pay Clerk Porter, who was formerly the clerk of Paymaster Tiffany, whose resignation is still before the Secretary of the Navy. It will be recalled that the accounts of Paymaster Tiffany were found to be short in the neighborhood of \$13,000, which sum the young officer immediately made good and then submitted his resignation. It has been alleged that Pay Clerk Porter is responsible for this shortage and he is now being tried on the charge of embezzlement. In the meantime the resignation of Paymaster Tiffany is being held back at the Navy Department in order that that officer may be called as a witness in the Porter case. No matter what the result of this trial may be, Paymaster Tiffany's resignation will eventually be accepted.

The Atlantic Fleet is to be completely reorganized next February. Rear Admiral R. D. Evans will remain commander-in-chief, but the Navy Department has not yet finally chosen the rear admirals who will command the various divisions. The Battleship Fleet will consist of fourteen vessels, including the Ohio, which has arrived at Gibraltar en route home from the Philippines, and the new battleships Louisiana, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Virginia. The necessity for keeping a large fleet of vessels in the waters of Santo Domingo has passed, and all of the vessels with the exception of two or three of the smaller ones have been relieved and will be put out of commission. The intention is to keep the small gunboats "in reserve" with only a sufficient number of men aboard to care for them and to make it possible to recommission them on forty-eight hours' notice. A report has reached the Navy Department that the battleship Ohio damaged her starboard propeller when coming through the Suez Canal, and she has been ordered to proceed directly to Tompkinsville and, if necessary, will be docked at the New York Navy Yard.

There is a tendency in all military services to misjudge the relative importance of the fighting man and that of the officer whose faithful duty in time of peace gives efficiency to the strenuous work of the soldier or sailor in the crisis of battle. This is strikingly illustrated by the experience of Russia in the war with Japan. Evidence accumulates to show that the Japanese had important allies in the dishonest contractors and the unfaithful inspecting officers of Russia. An account of "The Battle of Tsushima," by Capt. Vladimir Semenoff (St. Petersburg; M. O. Wolff, 50 kopecks), shows that the defeat of Admiral Rojestvensky in the Sea of Japan was due not so much to the superior skill of Togo as to the great advantage the Japanese admiral had in the superior character of his ordnance. Captain Semenoff, whose work is compiled from notes taken by him during the naval engagement, declares that Rojestvensky was in no sense taken by surprise by Togo. The engagement between the two fleets was opened at 1:49 p.m. by fire from the whole Russian fleet at a distance of thirty-two cables. Semenoff, who had taken his position on the after-bride of the flagship, as the best place for fulfilling his "duty of seeing everything and describing everything," eagerly watching to see the effect of the Russian fire, could see none. Meanwhile he was struck by the fact that the great four-foot shells of the Japanese, which the Russians called chernodav (traveling-bags), invariably burst upon hitting the water. On the contrary, the moment the Japanese got the range the effect of their fire was terrific. The shells came one after another without interruption. The force of the explosion was such that "you would have thought that not shells but mines were exploding on the deck and against the sides of the ships. I looked round. What destruction! The decks blazing; heaps of corpses." At 2:32 p.m. Semenoff again looked at the Japanese. "Exactly as they were before! No fires, no lists, no broken bridges. Just as though it were firing practice instead of a battle! As though our guns, which had been bellowing without interruption, were firing no shells, but heaven knows what!"

An odd story is told by a London press despatch, of a young Irishman, Harold Carroll, a keen devotee of military life, who has just been dismissed from the British army under circumstances which have aroused popular sympathy. Carroll had won his way from the ranks to an officer's commission. He soon found that the daily pay of a second lieutenant of infantry, which is equivalent to \$1.26, did not suffice to maintain the position of "an officer and a gentleman." As he had no other income and was not willing to quit the service, he sold his kit privately and re-enlisted as a private in another regiment. He might have enjoyed obscurity in the ranks of his new regiment, but unfortunately he confided the circumstances to an officer in the new command. The result was that he was immediately suspended to await the decision of the War Office. This has now been given, and 2d Lieutenant Carroll is gazetted as having been dismissed from the service for being absent without leave. This means that he cannot join the army in any capacity. Carroll is quoted as saying: "I have now no prospects. I haven't a penny. All I can do now is to go to the United States and join the Army there. I love the military service and will be a soldier in some other country if the privilege of serving in my own is denied me."

#### NAVAL ACADEMY ACADEMIC STAFF.

So many changes have taken place late in the personnel of the academic staff of the Naval Academy that a circular has been issued giving the membership as it exists at present. The staff is as follows:

Superintendent, Rear Admiral James H. Sands. Aide to Superintendent and Secretary of Academic Board, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, Jr. Commandant of midshipmen and head of Department of Discipline, Capt. George P. Colvocoreses; assistants—Comdr. T. G. Dewey, retired; Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Beach, C. B. McVay, Jr., J. H. Dayton, D. E. Dismukes, Waldo Evans.

Head of Dept. of Seamanship, Comdr. A. W. Grant; assistants—Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Gates, H. J. Ziegemeier, Yates Stirling, Jr.; Lieuts. J. S. Wainwright, R. S. Keyes, Chief Bttn. P. J. Kane.

Head of Dept. of Ordnance and Gunnery, Comdr. T. B. Howard; assistants—Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Hoogewerf, L. M.

Nulton; Lieuts. Harris Laning, D. W. Todd, R. I. Curtin, W. G. Mitchell, R. J. King, A. P. Fairfield, W. N. Vernou.

Head of Dept. of Navigation, Comdr. W. C. P. Muir, retired; assistants—Lieut. Comdr. W. V. Pratt, Lieuts. W. H. Faust, R. C. Moody, T. T. Craven, R. F. Snyder, H. L. Wyman, A. B. Keating, R. Morris, H. C. Cooke.

Head of Dept. of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction, Comdr. J. K. Barton; assistants—Comdr. DeW. C. Bedgrave, Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Higgins, Lieuts. A. M. Cook, Raymond Stone, L. F. James, F. D. Karns, W. T. Cluverius, F. L. Pinney, Paul Foley, W. S. Pye, C. W. Fowler, O. H. Oakley, Prof. T. W. Johnson, U.S.N.A.

Head of Dept. of Mathematics, Prof. W. W. Hendrickson; assistants—Profs. S. J. Brown, H. M. Paul; Lieuts. D. M. Garrison, C. M. Tozer; Profs. H. E. Smith, M. Updegraff; Lieut. W. K. Riddle; Profs. W. W. Johnson, Angels Hall; instructors—W. F. C. Hasson, John Eisland, E. I. Yowell, Paul Capron.

Head of Dept. of Physics and Chemistry, Prof. N. M. Terry; assistants—Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Christy, Lieuts. J. M. Reeves, S. Lincoln, Amon Bronson, Jr., Sinclair Gannon, W. N. Jeffers, J. G. Church, Haynes Ellis, Prof. Paul J. Dashiel.

Head of Dept. of English and Law, Prof. E. K. Rawson; assistants—Profs. A. N. Brown, W. O. Stevens; instructors—Prof. C. Coleman, F. N. McMillan, C. S. Alden, H. J. Fenton, H. Washburne, L. C. Berg, V. O. Freeburg.

Head of Dept. of Mechanics, Prof. P. R. Alger; assistants—Lieut. Comdr. W. V. Pratt, Lieuts. W. H. Faust, R. C. Moody, A. B. Keating, R. Morris, H. C. Cooke, Prof. W. W. Hendrickson.

Head of Dept. of Modern Languages, Prof. H. McL. P. Huse; assistants—Profs. Henri Marion, C. V. Cusachs, P. J. Des Garrennes, E. P. Veinot; instructors—Thatcher Clark, Gaston Costet, F. W. Morrison, Arthur Fernandez, V. G. Valdez, J. A. Ray.

In charge of special instruction in physiology, hygiene and physical training, Surg. F. S. Cook, U.S.N.

#### THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

#### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

##### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Squadron.

##### First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gotfried Blocklinger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Tausig. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

##### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander. Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Placed in commission Nov. 14.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

##### Sixth Division.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Arrived Nov. 10 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. Will be placed out of commission.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunerreuter. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley. master. Sailed Nov. 6 from Key West, Fla., for Colon.

##### Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John J. Knapp. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secombe, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

ABRENDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener, master. At the navy yard, New York.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. J. Merithew, master. Searching for wrecks off the coast. Will return to Lambert Point, Va.

MONARCH (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed Nov. 6 from Key West, Fla., for Colon.

##### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of squadron is in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At San Francisco, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived Nov. 12 at San Francisco, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived Nov. 12 at San Francisco, Cal.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis Sherman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Arrived Nov. 9 at San Pablo Bay.

##### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

##### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

##### Special Service Squadron.

(En route Asiatic Station.)

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Sailed Nov. 10 from

Singapore, Straits Settlement, for the Naval Station, Cavite. COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Sailed Nov. 10 from Singapore, Straits Settlement, for the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Sailed Nov. 10 from Singapore, Straits Settlement, for the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Sailed Nov. 10 from Singapore, Straits Settlement, for the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Gunboat Division.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China. CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Bouash. At Canton, China.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gillmore. Arrived Nov. 12 at Kinkiang, China.

QUIROS. Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. Cruising on the Yangtze river.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Shikwan, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Cavite, P.I.

##### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

##### Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. Sailed Nov. 15 from Cavite to Chefoo, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. Arrived Nov. 12 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Shanghai, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Chefoo, China.

##### Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander.

RAINBOW. Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT. Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. Sailed Nov. 11 from Cavite to Guam.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier). Thomas Adamson, master. At Cavite.

**VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.**

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske ordered to command.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Has been ordered placed in reserve.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At Colombo, Ceylon. Is en route to the U.S.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. John F. Parker to command. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Will take the place of the Lawton in transport service to Manila.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Oct. 19 from Singapore for Port Said, Egypt. Is en route Norfolk.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William Swift. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

DENVER, P.C. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, C.G., 10 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Arrived Nov. 13 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. In reserve. Comdr. Washington J. Chambers. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.

GLACIER. Lie

Nov. 12 at Gibraltar. Is en route to Tompkinsville, N.Y.

Address there. Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PEORIA. Btsn. Walter J. Wirtman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city. PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds. At Bay of Islands, New Foundland. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PRAIRIE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. Sailed Nov. 15 from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George Macdonald, master. At Havana, Cuba.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. Sailed Nov. 14 from Manzanillo, Cuba, for Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH (tug). At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. Arrived Nov. 14 at Colon, R. of P. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Placed in reserve Nov. 9.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. Arrived Nov. 14 at Colon, R. of P. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

WASP, C.G., 8 guns. Chief Btsn. Charles T. Chase. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. Will be placed out of commission.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Herman P. Rahbush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.L.

### Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander. Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. Arrived Nov. 12 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BLAKELEY, T. B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George S. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Benjamin W. Wells. Retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Comdr. Temple M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.

At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers and Manly; destroyer Stewart, and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

### TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FAIRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NINA (tender to submarine). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

SHARK. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanns, retired. At her dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. LeRoy M. Garrett. Is homeward bound from Yokohama, via Honolulu, and should arrive at San Francisco about Dec. 15. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At New Smyrna, Fla.

### TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York;

Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Pensacola, Fla.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Neosho, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penobscot, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Seago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotoyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahneka, Norfolk, Va.

### VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Dorothaea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, Ohio; Granite State, New York city; Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomo, Baltimore, Md.; Newark, New York city; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yanic, Detroit, Mich.

### LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, Norfolk; Albany, Puget Sound; Alert, Annapolis; Bennington, Buffalo, Mare Island; Calamianes, Cavite; Caspina, Portsmouth, N.H.; Constitution, Boston; Craven and Culgoa, New York; Detroit, Boston; Frolic, at Cavite; General Alava, Cavite; Gloucester, Pensacola; Goldsborough, Puget Sound; Hull, League Island; Isle de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H.; Isle de Luzon, Pensacola; Katahdin, League Island; Leyte, Cavite; Machias, Pensacola, Manila; Marblehead, Mare Island; Mariveles, Cavite; Massachusetts, New York; Morris, New York; Mindoro, Cavite; Monterey, Cavite; Montgomery, League Island; Nanshan, Cavite, Nashville; New Orleans, Mare Island; New York, Boston; Nipic, Puget Sound; Olympia, Norfolk; Oregon, Puget Sound; Panay, Cavite; Panther, League Island; Petrel, Perry, Mare Isl.; Plunger, New York; Ranger, Cavite; Relief, Mare Island; Samar, Cavite; San Francisco, Norfolk; Severn, Annapolis; Solace, Mare Island; Talbot, Apalachee; Terror, League Island; Topeka, Portsmouth, N.H.; Vicksburg, Mare Island; Vixen, Pensacola, Fla.; Wheeler, Puget Sound; Wyoming, Mare Island; Yankee, Portsmouth, N.H.; Yorktown, Mare Island.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M, monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedo boat.

### S.O. 27, OCT. 26, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that an identification record, consisting of finger prints and personal description, is to be made and forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation in the case of every man enlisting or re-enlisting in the Navy on and after Dec. 1, 1906.

The form adopted for recording the finger prints and personal description (Form No. 2, Bu. Nav.), will carry the finger-print record on one side and the personal description on the other. In addition, and until further notice, the descriptive list called for on the Enrollment Record (Form No. 1, Bu. Nav.) will be filled out as at present.

Chapter XIII, "Instructions for medical officers of the United States Navy, 1906," is amended accordingly.

Instructions for the guidance of those making "Identification Records" are appended in the order. [We omit the instructions.—Ed.]

### NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 9.—Passed Asst. Surg. J. W. Backus detached Texas; to duty at naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, and additional duty on board Amphitrite, sailing from New York, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1906.

Paymr. H. E. Stevens detached Brooklyn when placed in reserve; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paymr. J. S. Beecher detached Texas when placed in reserve; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. R. R. Eber appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; for duty on board Texas, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. I. H. Hasker appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; for duty on board Brooklyn, revoked.

NOV. 10.—Lieut. Comdr. R. Welles detached Wisconsin when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan detached Wisconsin; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman G. W. Kenyon orders Oct. 24, 1906, modified; when discharged treatment at Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., to home and granted sick leave for one month.

Surg. T. A. Berryhill detached duty at Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to duty in command of naval hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo.

Surg. J. G. Field detached duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty at naval hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo.

Passed Asst. Surg. U. R. Webb detached from the Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1906; to duty at naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Gun. E. Keilenberger detached Wisconsin when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carp. J. H. Gill to duty at navy yard, New York, N.Y., in the department of construction and repair.

Chief Carp. J. M. Simms detached Texas when placed in reserve; to the Indiana.

Chief Carp. J. I. Haley to duty in the office of the superintendent constructor at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va.

Chief Carp. T. E. Kiley detached duty at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., etc.; to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., for duty in connection with the fitting out of Vermont and for duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Carp. F. M. Kirchmier detached from the Indians; to home and granted leave for one month; thence to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in the department of construction and repair.

Carp. F. M. Kirchmier detached from the Indians; to home and granted leave for one month; thence to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in the department of construction and repair.

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## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 14, 1906.

The Navy Athletic Association is deluged with applications for tickets for the Army-Navy game. To date 1,550 requests have been filed. The books closed Nov. 1, but applications from distant points mailed before then will be honored. The distribution will begin about Nov. 15.

Swarthmore sustained its first defeat of the season here Saturday afternoon, the midshipmen leading at the finish by a score of 5 to 4. The Navy lads held the strong Swarthmore backs, and though not gaining so much ground on straight line plays, outkicked the visitors and their tackling in the open was decidedly sharper. Not only were the midshipmen ends very fast but the way other players got down the field was ahead of anything seen here this year. A field goal in the first part of the first half gave the visitors their only score. The Navy scored a little later in the same half, when Swarthmore fumbled a long punt of Douglass's and Shafroth fell on the ball on the 2-yd. line. Richardson carried the ball over on the next play. In the second half the playing was desperate on both sides, but entirely clean. The visitors repeatedly carried the ball into the Navy's territory, but were compelled to kick or yield the ball on downs. The nearest the Quakers came to a score was an attempt for a field goal from the 30-yd. line, which was blocked.

The Navy line-up: Richardson, i.e.; Northcroft, Leighton, l.t.; Shafroth, i.g.; Slingluff, Brandt, c.; Wright, r.g.; Magruder, Simpson, r.t.; Dague, r.e.; Norton, q.b.; Northcroft, Ewing, l.h.b.; Douglas, r.h.b.; Ingram (capt.), f.b. Touchdown, Richardson; goal from field, O'Brien, of Swarthmore; referee, Mr. Corbin, Yale; umpire, Dr. Stauffer, U. P.; head linesmen, Mr. Melvin, St. John's; linesmen, Mr. Saxe, Swarthmore, and Midshipman Kittell. Time of halves, twenty-five and twenty minutes.

Never in the history of the football contests have the season's record of the Army and Navy teams indicated that they had reached so high a standard and were so closely matched. The victory of the midshipmen over Swarthmore is equalled in credit by their showing against Princeton, which was held to 5 to 0. The Army team played Harvard 5 to 0, Yale 10 to 6, and Princeton 8 to 0. It also ran up 23 points on Williams. The most gratifying fact from the Navy standpoint on Saturday was that Douglass, the crack halfback, was able to play his first game of the season without difficulty. His pants are not quite so long as those of Howard, who did the work last season, but they average in the neighborhood of 40 yards and are well placed. He is a considerably better punter than any one the midshipmen have used previously this season.

There was another secret practice at the Naval Academy Tuesday afternoon, and the team is making satisfactory progress in every way. The squad remains unchanged, as there have been no additions to the hospital list. Meyer and Slingluff, the only absentees, are still kept out of the game by the coaches, but are expected to be in the lineup by the end of the week. The backfield, with Norton at quarter, Douglass and Spencer at halves, and Ingram at full, is regarded as a fixture. Slingluff is solid at center, and Dague and Richardson reasonably so at the ends; but there is much doubt as to how the tackles and guard positions will be arranged. Northcroft has been taken from full to play Pierol's place at left tackle since the latter's injuries, and has done so well that he may hold the place. However, Pierol is too good a man to lose, and he may play one of the guards. Magruder and Simpson are still fighting for the other tackle, with chances a shade in favor of the former. There is little to choose among Meyer, Shafroth, and Wright for the other guard. Walter Decker, the fast back of the Navy team for several seasons up to last year, was an addition to the coaching squad Tuesday afternoon.

The U.S.S. Mayflower arrived Thursday and will remain here about ten days. She is commanded by Lieut. Byron A. Long, and her crew will engage in target practice at the Academy range. Lieutenant Long was a famous football player of the Academy team of 1901, the last one which won from the Army. He will be a valuable addition to the coaching staff.

Wednesday afternoon the Plebes defeated the eleven of Werntz Preparatory School, 5 to 0. The Plebe lineup was: Strickland, i.e.; Scott, l.t.; Niles, i.g.; Brown, c.; Fagen, r.g.; Roosch, r.t.; Kilduff (capt.), r.e.; Webster, q.b.; Gates, l.h.b.; Grey, r.h.b.; Donaldson, Bronson, f.b.

Mr. W. R. Harper, who for several years has been a Government inspector of the work in progress at the Naval Academy, has resigned to accept a position with the Schofield Construction Company, of Philadelphia, which will construct the Government pier and boardwalk at the Jamestown Exposition, at a cost of \$400,000, and Mr. Harper will superintend the work.

Capt. William N. McElvay, U.S.M.C., has been designated to succeed Major Laurence H. Moses as commandant of marines and superintendent of the School of Application for student officers in the Marine Corps, attached to the Naval Academy. Major Moses was detached from the 4th Battalion of the Army of Occupation sent to Cuba recently, but has now been ordered to proceed to Guam. This dispenses of the persistent rumor that the school for the new appointees to the corps from civil life was to be removed from Annapolis to Newport, R.I. The direct supervision of the studies of the young officers will be in the hands of Capt. Howard C. Reisinger, who will be ordered back for this purpose.

Midshipman William P. Hayes, who has been visiting friends in town, left Saturday to join his ship, the Maine, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York. Mrs. McNair, widow of Admiral McNair, is stopping with her son, Midshipman McNair, at Carvel Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Galloway, of Washington, are visiting their son, Midshipman R. S. Galloway, of the Naval Academy. Mr. Fenton, of Connecticut, is visiting his brother, Prof. H. J. Fenton. Capt. Lloyd England, Art. Corps, U.S.A., whose brother was recently killed by a French gun, is visiting Annapolis.

Richard Pegram Myers, of Petersburg, Va., a cadet at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, has been appointed by Senator Daniel to the Naval Academy.

Miss Nancy Walton, daughter of Surg. T. C. Walton, U.S.N., retired, is visiting Mrs. M. A. Hurst, at her home on West Preston street, Baltimore.

Archibald H. Douglass, the Navy's halfback, broke the record for the strength test by 200 points Tuesday. Previous to this Chambers, the giant guard of the football team, had held this honor. Douglass placed the figures so high they will hardly be broken again this year.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 8, 1906.

This has been a week of dinners. One of the largest was that given aboard the U.S.S. Charleston by Lieut. Chandler Campbell, U.S.M.C., on Friday evening. The wardroom was most attractive with quantities of red roses and softly-shaded red lights, and following the dinner the guests enjoyed an informal dance. Those present included Capt. and Mrs. Cutts, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Humphreys, of San Francisco, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Russell, Capt. William Hopkins, U.S.M.C., Ensign C. S. Kerrick, and Paymr. T. D. Harris Asst. Surg. E. U. Reed, Ensigns Lacy and Zogbaum and Midshipman Collins. Mrs. Henry W. Lyon returned to the yard on Wednesday. Harry Lyon, son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lyon, is here on a visit. He has a position on the Nevada, one of the steamers plying between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Capt. and Mrs. McCrackin were the hosts at a large dinner on Friday evening. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Evans were also dinner hosts during the week, entertaining Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Williams, Miss Humphreys, Lieutenant Campbell, Ensign Zogbaum, and Lieutenant Winston.

Miss Jessie Miller, of Berkeley, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Merrill Miller, is spending some time at Annapolis, the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Brown. This is Miss Miller's first visit to her sister since the latter's marriage to Paymaster Brown a year or two ago. Lieut. Emory Winship,

who appeared before a retiring board at this yard, left last week with Mrs. Winship and Miss Patricia Cosgrave for New York, where he will consult a specialist with a view to obtaining some relief from the results of the wounds incurred by him in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, which have caused his retirement.

On Monday evening Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson gave a dinner aboard the Independence, complimentary to Miss Humphreys of the Presidio, who is the guest of Mrs. R. M. Cutts. Two or three people from the yard and the wardroom officers of the Independence made up the party. Lieut. and Mrs. William T. Tarrant entertained at dinner aboard the Charleston on Wednesday evening.

On Tuesday Comdr. Henry C. Gearing received the sad news of the death of his mother, which occurred in Pittsburgh. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman, of the Boston, and Mrs. Coffman came up to the yard on Tuesday, and are guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond. The Boston is to come up to the yard for coal-to-day and will remain until Tuesday. Pay. Inspr. and Mrs. John S. Carpenter are to leave the last of the month for Washington. On Tuesday Mrs. William T. Wallace entertained at a delightful bridge party in honor of Mrs. Carpenter, the members of the bridge club being the guests, while a number of other ladies came in later for tea. The prizes were won by Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Harber and Mrs. Gatewood. Mrs. Wallace was assisted by Mrs. Alexander McCrackin and Madam Underwood.

Miss Eleanor Phelps and Miss Kitty Kutz, of Oakland, spent several days as the guests of Miss McDougal at the lighthouse. Lieut. Comdr. John H. Leonard returned a day or two ago. Mrs. Charles N. Fiske, wife of Surgeon Fiske, has been quite ill at their apartments in Vallejo. Her mother, Mrs. Hawke, wife of Med. Dir. J. A. Hawke, retired, came down from their home in Sonoma on account of her daughter's illness. Mrs. Fiske has now quite recovered. Mrs. Samuel W. Bryant and her small son are at Sausalito with the former's mother, Mrs. William T. Merry. They come to Vallejo very shortly to join Lieutenant Bryant. Lieut. and Mrs. John Francis Marshall, Jr., are at the yard, the former's vessel, the Paul Jones, being here until the completion of the California's trial trip.

Midshipman Nelson H. Goss, of the Charleston, and his bride, Miss Gladys McClung that was, have returned from their wedding trip and are occupying apartments at the Archibald in Vallejo. Mrs. McClung is spending a few days as their guest. Major and Mrs. Charles H. McKinstry, U.S.A., entertained on Thursday evening last at the Burlingame Club. Those who enjoyed their hospitality were Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Mountford Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Duplessis Beylard, Mr. and Mrs. George Armsby and Harry Bowie. Mrs. William T. Swinburne has arrived from the East and, with Rear Admiral Swinburne, is spending a few weeks at the Burlingame Club. Lieut. Edwin C. Long, U.S.A., and Mrs. Long, Miss Georgene Sheppard that was, have been staying at Fort Baker since the former's return from Cuba, but will used solely as a convoy for the submarine boats. The Soto-yomo was built and launched here some three years ago.

Another of the officers attached to this station is shortly to become a Benedict, Miss Mary Mariner, of Berkeley, having set the date for her wedding to Ensign Wallace Bertholf for Wednesday, the 23rd. It is to be an afternoon affair, celebrated at the home of the bride's parents in Berkeley, and only the most intimate friends will be present. Miss Mariner will have Miss Roberta Deal as her only attendant. Ensign Bertholf and his bride intend making their home in Berkeley. Mrs. S. L. Harris, of San Francisco, and her niece, Miss Ashley Turner, came up to the yard yesterday as the guests of Mrs. Mary Turner, and attended the hop given by the officers of the Charleston. Miss Turner is the daughter of the late Lieut. James Turner, U.S.M.C. The hops given by the Charleston's officers continue in popularity, and that of yesterday afternoon was attended by many from the yard and town.

The Princeton left last week for the Puget Sound Navy Yard to be docked and have some repair work done. The Yorktown, Boston, Lawton, Preble, and Paul Jones are all here, in addition to the Charleston and the collier Saturn. As soon as the standardization trial of the California is completed the ships, with the exception of the Lawton, will leave for the South, many going to Santa Barbara channel for the trial of the South Dakota. The Lawton will be placed out of commission in about two weeks and the Buffalo substituted. Surveys will be held on the former to determine whether the department will be warranted in expending the money necessary to prepare her for the sea.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 13, 1906.

The last of the three big games was played on Saturday, Nov. 10, on a genuine Indian Summer day, the warmest of the football season thus far. The crowd was estimated at 10,000. The team which Princeton faced, weakened early in the game by the loss of several of its best players, was inferior in some respects to that contending against Harvard and Yale, and yet with all the disadvantages and losses it held its own and the strong team failed to cross the Army line, and made its score of 8 points during the first ten minutes of play by field goals.

Princeton was a half-hour late in reaching the field owing to delay in the arrival of the train. The halves 25 and 20 minutes, were somewhat longer than usual, there was much time taken out, and the game was not concluded until 4:45. West Point lacked three of her best players, Weeks, Pullen and Rodney Smith. The defensive playing was most satisfactory. Princeton made first down twice in the first half and in the second half twice on straight line rushing, and twice on forward passes. Too much credit cannot be given to our guards, Christy and Erwin, for their wonderful part in this fine defensive work. As soon as Sultan was moved to tackle, Princeton aimed play after play at his side of the line. It speaks volumes for his worth as an all-round football player, says the football circular, that gains through his position were not frequent. A fourth classman, Fowler, played a good, reliable game in the other tackle position after Pullen was injured. Moose and Hill played the second line of defense as well as it has ever been done on our gridiron. Hanlon, Stearns and Ayres did well at the ends. Mountford got off his pants satisfactorily. Johnson has now fully recovered from his recent illness. Princeton was superior in kicking. As a result of injuries Pullen and Smith will be out of the game for a week at least. Beavers returned to the squad Monday. The line-up:

	Position.	Position.
Hanlon	left end.	Wiste.
Weeks (Sultan)	left tackle.	Cooney.
Erwin	left guard.	Daub.
Sultan (Philoon)	center.	Phillips.
Christy	right guard.	Stannard.
Pullen (Fowler)	right tackle.	Herring.
Stearns (Ayres)	right end.	Hoagland.
Johnson, R. D.	quarterback.	Dillon E. (Tenny)
Hill, R. C.	right halfback.	Rulon-Miller (Cass)
Mountford	left halfback.	Harlan (Tibbit)
Smith, R. H. (Moose)	fullback.	McCormick

Army has ninth goal. Princeton kicks over goal line, Mountford kicks off from 20-yd. line, ball is run back to 45-yd. line. Princeton makes 7 yds., then kicks to Mountford on 9 yd. line. Mountford returns kick to Dillon, who runs back to 18-yd. line. They make 1½ yds. on mass play, Smith breaks up next play for no gain. Christy blocks kick and Princeton falls on ball. They make 1½ yds. on a mass play, run for 9 yds., then 1 yd. on mass play, then ½ yd. Harlan falls back for a drop kick, which sails between the posts. Score 4-0.

Mountford kicks to their 5-yd. line, Dillon runs back to their 30-yd. line. They kick to Mountford on our 43-yd. line. A fake kick is tried, on-side kick is blocked, Princeton falls on ball. Weeks and Rulon-Miller are put off the field by the referee for striking each other. Philoon replaces Weeks and Rulon-Miller is replaced by Cass. Philoon goes to center and Sultan to tackle. We make 5 yds. to right, on-side kick is

tried, Smith falls on ball. Mountford kicks to Dillon on 35-yd. line. Forward pass is successful for 30 yds., Johnson stopping runner on our 5-yd. line. Smith is hurt and relieved by Moose. Princeton makes 5 yds. but is penalized 15. After succession of fumbles Pullen falls on ball, but hurts his knee. Mountford kicks to Dillon on 36-yd. line, ball is caught fair and a place kick is successful. Score 8-0.

Mountford kicks to Dillon on 5-yd. line, who runs back to 28-yd. line. Erwin breaks up end run for ½ yd. loss. Pullen relieved by Fowler. They kick to Mountford, who fumbles and Hanlon falls on ball on our 45-yd. line. Hill makes 2 yds., Mountford 5 on mass plays. Mountford kicks to Dillon who runs back to their 34-yd. line. Forward pass touches ground and is brought back to 31-yd. line.

Hanlon makes 1½ yds. on mass play, then 18 yds. on a pretty forward pass. Ball is ours on their 12-yd. line when Hill fumbles and Princeton falls on ball. They kick out, Johnson makes a fair catch on their 40-yd. line, but Mountford misses goal. They kick to middle of field, Princeton is off-side and ball is brought back. Again kick to Mountford. Moose makes 4 yds. Mountford kicks to Dillon who runs back to 35-yd. line. Princeton makes 3 yds., then kick, Johnson gets ball. Hill makes 14 yds. through line, a forward pass to Hanlon is good for 9½ yds., but we are penalized 5 yds. for off-side. Mountford kicks from 49-yd. line to their 20-yd. line. They make 2 yds. on a mass play, then kick.

In the second half Ayres replaced Stearns. A fake kick is broken up by Christy for a loss. Princeton recovers a fumble of Johnson's and ball is theirs. They kick, ball is ours on our 14-yd. line. Mountford kicks to Dillon who makes fair catch, but goal is missed. Mountford kicks out, Sultan tackles Dillon on our 50-yd. line. We are penalized 5 yds. for off-side. They gain on end run and mass plays, losing the ball on downs on our 25-yd. line. Hill makes 3 yds., we kick and Ayres makes a pretty tackle. They try for a forward pass. Hanlon gets the ball and fumbles, they recover it on 33-yd. line. Ayres breaks up and an end run. They kick to Mountford on our 20-yd. line. Mountford makes 1 yd., Moose 4 yds., and we kick. They make 1 yd. on a mass play, then Hill and Ayres break up a quarterback run. Princeton punts beyond the goal line. Mountford kicks out, Moose tackles on our 40-yd. line. A forward pass fails, and ball is ours on our 44-yd. line. A forward pass is tried, a Princeton man touches the ball, Ayres gets it, but ball is given back to them. They make 5 yds., then 2, then 4, then 5, a delayed pass gives them 4 more, then they get 4 yds. and time is up. (4:45.) Score, 8-0.

Record of West Point and Annapolis so far this season: West Point—12, Tufts 0; 24, Trinity 0; 0, Colgate 0; 17, Williams 0; 0, Harvard 5; 6, Yale 10; 0, Princeton 8; Annapolis 0; Dickinson 0; 12, Maryland Ag. 0; 0, Princeton 5; 28, St. John's 0; 12, Lehigh 0; 34, Western Md. 0; 0, Bucknell 0; 0, Penn. State 5.

The second class defeated the fourth class in an interesting game of football on last Wednesday afternoon by a score of 10-5. The first and second classes will contest for championship Wednesday afternoon.

The Reading Club met at Mrs. Frazier's last Thursday. "History of London Since Reformation" was the subject of the paper read. On Tuesday afternoon the Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Kelly at the ladies' rooms at the club. Rev. Edward C. Moore, of Harvard University, preached on Sunday, and Rev. William Hewitt preached at the evening service.

Among the guests at the officers' hop on Friday evening were: Mrs. Howard Davis, New York, and Miss Arrel, Ohio; Mrs. B. J. Lee, Mrs. H. C. Potter, New York; Miss Kershaw, Tacoma, Wash.; Miss Schnakenberg, New York; Mr. and Mrs. James Bertram Thompson, and Mrs. George L. Farnum, Philadelphia, and Miss Hobbs, daughter of Gen. C. W. Hobbs, retired; Capt. Russell C. Langdon, 3d Inf., from Fort Lawton, Wash.; Miss Hawkins, a guest of Mrs. Howze. Mrs. Hughes Naylor, is a guest of Miss Braden. Miss Muriel Goepl is a guest of Mrs. Comly. Miss Hobbs and Miss O'Hara are guests of Mrs. O'Hern.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 11, 1906.

General McCaskey will meet Secretary Taft on Nov. 12 at Fort Sill and come to San Antonio with him. The citizens are preparing to join with the military authorities in giving Secretary of War Taft a rousing reception when he arrives in San Antonio next Wednesday.

Major C. J. T. Clarke, in command of the 2d Battalion, 26th Inf., Cos. E, F, G and H, left for Fort Reno on a special train Friday at seven o'clock to attend formal mustering out of dishonorably discharged soldiers. Lieuts. Guy Kent and Wallace Craigie, 1st Cav., left Monday for Fort Riley for examination for promotion.

Chaplain Dickson has recovered from la grippe, and is again able to be out. Lieut. P. H. Clark, 25th Inf., from Laredo, is at the hospital at Fort Sam Houston for medical treatment.

Capt. and Mrs. Goode entertained at dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Gardner Thursday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Cordray entertained at dinner at the Argyle Friday night, their guests being Major and Mrs. Finley, Capt. and Mrs. Cranston. Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Major Bartlett, is a guest of her brother, Mr. A. N. Walton, of San Antonio.

Capt. and Mrs. Fleming entertained with a box party Wednesday night, at the "Sultan of Sulu," Capt. and Mrs. Gatchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Symington, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith gave a most delightful "at home" in honor of their guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Kent, 1st Cav. The rooms were prettily decorated with palms and yellow chrysanthemums, and the refreshments were dainty and delicious. Mrs. Kent was becomingly gowned in pink, embroidered in white daisies; Mrs. Arrowsmith in a pretty gown of violet. The informal Friday night hops will continue to be out at Muth's Garden this winter.

Mrs. Little, wife of Lieut. W. L. Little, left Monday for Chattanooga, Tenn., where she will visit her father and later join her husband in Cuba. Mrs. Maus entertained a few friends at tea to meet Miss May Lot of Fulfuras and the Misses Mathews of San Marcos. Lieutenant Hunter has returned from his home in Baltimore, Md., where he has spent a month's leave. Lieutenant Kelly returned from Louisville, Ky., where he has been spending his leave with relatives.

Mrs. Gatchell entertained at a delightful hop supper Friday night. Those present were: Major and Mrs. Finley, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Bankhead, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mrs. Guy Kent, Major and Mrs. Gardner, Capt. and Mrs. Cranston, Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Little, Major and Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Symington. Mrs. Hay and son arrived Wednesday from the East.

Lieutenant Richardson has returned from a pleasant visit to Brownsville. Brig. Gen. John W. Barlow, retired, is here paying a visit to his son, Lieutenant Barlow, 26th Inf. Lieutenant Douglas McCaskey has returned from a ten days' hunting leave.

Mrs. Gatchell held a meeting at her home Friday to form a bridge club for the winter. Mrs. Little entertained at a chafing dish supper Wednesday evening. Mrs. Cabell entertains in the bridge club this week. Lieutenant Charles H. Rich left for Dallas, where he will spend a few days. Capt. F. M. Beall, 3d Inf., is in the city visiting his daughter, Mrs. T. C. Frost. A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. LeRoy Bartlett, of the Artillery Corps, Thursday. Her many friends gathered to learn of the illness of Mrs. Wait C. Johnson.

The San Antonio International Fair was open to the public with a grand parade, each branch of the Army being represented, which added greatly to the dignity of it. A very interesting race was the one in which the horses were ridden by the Army officers from Fort Sam Houston. Lieutenant Ben-

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"The 1907 YEAR BOOK," a catalogue of the entire stock, contains many gift suggestions. Sent free on request.

1218-20-22 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., PA.

teen rode "Cadillac," winning the race. At the third furlong one of his stirrups broke, and he rode the rest of the way with one. At the finish that, too, broke, and Lieutenant Benteen fell to the ground. It was feared at first that he was badly hurt, but in a few moments he arose and walked to the grandstand amid tumultuous applause that greeted him for his great victory. At the conclusion Col. George LeRoy Brown presented the handsome loving cup to Lieutenant Benteen, which was the prize offered by the fair association to the winning rider.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 12, 1906.

Lieut. A. B. Warfield arrived Saturday from Chicago to join Mrs. Warfield, and will be the guest of Mrs. Warfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty of Leavenworth. Lieutenant Warfield is on recruiting duty in Chicago. Mrs. J. C. Ripley left Tuesday for Dodge City to spend two weeks with her son, Harry, of that place. Capt. James E. Normoyle has returned from Cuba and is now acting as chief constructing quartermaster. Capt. Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, jr., gave a dinner Sunday night, in compliment to Miss Guelma Baker, of the "Umpire" Company. Among those present from the garrison were Major George O. Squier, Captains Hains and King.

Mrs. Ralph Hill Leavitt arrived Saturday from Fort Snelling and is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Gilpin. Lieutenant Leavitt will come here the latter part of the week to take examination for promotion. Lieut. John C. Murphy, who has been spending several weeks with his sister, Mrs. Richard Spring, since coming from the hospital in Washington, D.C., has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. Capt. and Mrs. John H. Rice, of Washington, have given the name of John Angell to their infant son. Mrs. Rice was Miss Mary Angell of Leavenworth. Mr. Morrow, of Somerset, Ky., is the guest of his brother, Lieut. C. H. Morrow. Mrs. C. F. Bates, wife of Captain Bates, who has been spending the summer in Boston, Mass., came Wednesday to be the guest of her brother, Mr. Herbert Woolcott and family, en route to Fort Bliss, where she will join Captain Bates at his new station.

A very delightful time was spent Thursday evening at Hurley's Garden, where a supper was given in honor of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin's house guests. Those present were: Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Wallace, of Salt Lake City, Miss Ellis, of New Orleans, Miss Judge, of Salt Lake, Miss Jameson, of Baltimore, Miss Besse Martin, of the city, Captains Ferguson and King, Lieutenant Morro, Potts and Hughes. Mrs. Ovenshine gave a tea Thursday afternoon. The honor guest was Mrs. Harbold of Manila, who is her house guest. Mrs. Josias C. Minus entertained the 500 Club, which is composed of the wives of student officers, Wednesday afternoon, at her home on Augur avenue. Mrs. Peter Murray gave an informal bridge party Friday. Mr. Ed Howe, of the Atchison Globe, was the guest Wednesday night of Col. Charles B. Hall. In the evening he delivered an address at Popo hall on his recent travels around the world. The 18th Infantry band played several selections.

A new school for the children of the officers, enlisted men and civilians is to be established here, which will do away with the ambulance which now runs daily to the city.

A very pretty wedding took place Wednesday evening, Nov. 7, at 7:30 o'clock, at the quarters of Chaplain J. T. Axton, when Miss Aileen Gregson, of St. Louis, and Mr. S. B. Wickens, of this city, were united in marriage by Chaplain Axton. They will be at home in Leavenworth. Mr. Wickens is well known here, having been in the employ of the Government for a number of years. Capt. L. S. Sorley, 14th Inf., arrived here Tuesday from Vancouver Barracks to visit his sister, Mrs. Currie, wife of Lieut. D. H. Currie.

Lieut. Herndon Sharp, who has been ill for several days, is again on duty.

The young people of the post gave a bal poudré Saturday night at Popo hall. Quite a number of the High School set attended from the city. Mrs. Singleton, Mrs. Wyeth, of St. Joseph, Mo., and the Misses Brown, of Watertown, N.Y., were guests of Lieut. W. T. Merry for the hop Friday night. Lieutenant Merry gave a dinner in their honor preceding the hop. Mrs. William Wallace, who has been the guest of Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, left Saturday for her home in Helena, Mont. Rev. Dean Peck, of Denver, who has been in St. Louis during the past week, will come to-day to be the guest of Chaplain Axton, and has consented to give his popular lecture, "A Prince of Four Empires," at Popo hall to-night. He is considered one of the most effective clergymen in the Rocky Mountain region.

Lieut. William L. Guthrie, C.E., who came here a few days ago from Fort Riley, left Friday for his home in Colorado, to remain for about two weeks. Miss Ellis, who has been spending some time with Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, has gone to Kansas City. Major R. W. McClaughry, of the Federal prison, and Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, came here Saturday morning from Chicago. Mrs. Booth will visit the inmates of the prison. Major McClaughry is returning from a trip north. Miss Judge, who has been the guest for some time of her sister, Mrs. Baldwin, will leave shortly for Chicago. She will join her mother, Mrs. Judge, in Salt Lake before the holidays, and together they will go to Europe, spending the winter in Egypt.

Soldom, if ever, has such a reception been tendered an official of the War Department as that given William H. Taft, Secretary of War, on his short visit to the city and post Saturday. Secretary Taft was accompanied by Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General of the Army, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, acting Chief of Staff; Capt. Grote Hutcheson, aide to

General Barry, and W. W. Mischler, secretary to Judge Taft. They were met at the union station by Colonel Hall, Lieut. Col. William Paulding, Captains Gordon, Davis, Normoyle and Murray, Major Young and Lieut. William L. Patterson, who was personal aide to Secretary Taft during his stay here. The party was escorted by the four troops of 9th Cavalry, in command of Capt. Robert D. Walsh. As the distinguished visitor drove up Main street several hundred school children lined up on each side, carrying flags. The High School cadets were lined up and, as they brought their guns to present arms, the Secretary doffed his hat to them. A salute was fired, the bells of the city hall and courthouse rung, and several whistles announced his arrival. Secretary Taft had only six hours in which to make a hurried inspection. He was taken to the residence of Colonel Hall, being entertained by the Misses Hall. The review, which was held at eleven o'clock, was very fine. The brigade was commanded by Lieut. Col. William Paulding. Later at Colonel Hall's quarters the officers of the command attired in full dress were presented to Secretary Taft, and luncheon was served. The guests at luncheon were: Judge Taft, Colonel Paulding, Major Young, Congressman Curtis, Major Carter, Bishop Lillis, of Kansas City, D. R. Anthony, jr., Major Beach, Captain Davis, General Barry and Captain Gordon. Secretary Taft expressed himself as being very favorably impressed with the site selected for the new sub-post. The proposed new post will house one regiment. In all there are eighty-three new buildings, fifty-six quarters for the officers, including the commanding officer's quarters, six double barracks for enlisted men, guardhouse, post exchange building, band barracks, hospital, headquarters building, firehouse, one single set non-commissioned officers' quarters, two quadruple sets non-commissioned staff, officers' quarters, band stand, chapel, hall containing ten rooms for bachelor officers, double forge shed, quartermaster storehouse, commissary storehouse, cold storage shed, wagon shed, stable, ordnance storehouse, and bakery. The officers' quarters will be located a short distance south of Merritt Lake. The buildings are so situated that not very much grading will have to be done, and hardly any of the trees cut down. A railroad spur will be constructed from the L. K. & W. tracks, to connect with the various storehouses north of these tracks. A large parade ground will form a portion of the new garrison, near the present Cavalry drill ground. A park is to be located in front of the commanding officer's quarters, which is to be situated south of the center of Merritt Lake.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 11, 1906.

In a hard fought game on Saturday afternoon at Salina the post team defeated the Wesleyan University by a score of 20-0. The game was clean throughout and neither side was penalized for any infraction of the rules. The open play afforded ample opportunities for spectacular end runs. Line backs were sandwiched in for variety, and the opposing line was ripped up by the relentless onslaughts of the Riley backs and guards, Mettler and Bright. The ends also took turns in carrying the ball from three to thirty yards. Weir played a brilliant end. On the defensive the opposing end runs were crumpled up. Time and again Riley stopped the plays before they were fairly started. Wesleyan's line-up, although lighter than Riley's, is a well-trained bunch and they played hard football. The absence of Lieutenant Gordon was keenly felt, and as a result not a single goal was kicked. Mr. Daniels, physical instructor of St. John's Military Academy of Salina, arrived in the post on Friday to spend a couple of days in coaching the post team for its battle, which takes place this afternoon, with Hays City.

Capt. Michael S. Murray, Sub. Dept., and family returned Thursday and are stopping with Dr. and Mrs. Roberts. Captain Murray, who has been on sick leave for six months, returned in almost perfect health. He is awaiting assignment to a station. Lieut. Walter Singles, A.C., from Fort Leavenworth, was in the post last week. Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. McKinlay returned from the East Sunday, where they were on their wedding trip.

The batteries have been holding target practice the past week to give the lieutenants an opportunity to take command under service conditions. Captains Armstrong and Hartman returned the first of the week from a four days' hunting trip in the vicinity of Inman, Kas. The season seems to be a poor one in that vicinity and they report but indifferent luck.

Work on the old post exchange building is being hastened along, and from present indications that building should be ready for the occupancy of the student officers about Dec. 1.

The batteries were called in from drill on Wednesday to fight a prairie fire near the post hospital.

Lieutenants Glassford and Danford gave a box party on Friday night to see "Wonderland" at the opera house. Their guests were Mrs. McNair and the Misses Bester and Carleton. Beginning to-day the Fort Riley Hunt Club will hold weekly runs with the hounds on Sunday, starting from the kennels at 9:30 a.m. This sport was very popular last year. Lieutenant Moore is master of hounds. Lieut. F. B. Hennessy, A.C., has been detailed as interpreter for the Mexican student officers. Lieut. H. R. Casey, A.C., was sick in quarters for two days last week.

The bazaar, held by the 9th Cavalry Section of the Army on the evening of Thursday, the 8th, was a great success, both socially and financially, realizing \$190.

The gymnasium was most attractively decorated with flags, and cozy corners were arranged about the hall with rugs and easy chairs. Much thought and ingenuity had been spent on different booths, and the idea of each was cleverly carried out.

The largest table was that of the fancy articles, presided over by Mrs. Snow and Mrs. McBlain, assisted by Miss Helen Clark and Miss Adams. The shaded lights of the Japanese lanterns, together with brilliant parasols and festoons of paper chrysanthemums made a most attractive effect. The doll table, at which were Mrs. Parsons and Miss Godfrey, represented a huge, glittering snow-ball, and many were the speculations about its contents, until at the striking of 8 o'clock the top was taken off, disclosing the daintily dressed dolls within.

The cake and candy table, at which Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Herman and Miss Louise Morgan officiated, carried out the idea of peppermint sticks in every possible detail.

The tent of the fortune teller was a peep into the Orient and its mysteries, and quite a crowd gathered about the doorway, awaiting their turn to enter the dimly lighted interior, where, on a low

divan, "Asora, the Egyptian," in a most gorgeous costume gazed into the future. Mrs. Hamilton was at the head of the flower table and had as her assistants Miss Morgan, Miss Banister, Miss Boynton and Miss Carleton. Here one felt quite transported into Japan, kimono-clad Geisha girls dispensing the fragrant wares.

At the foot of the gallery stairs was a booth representing an enormous face, the hideous mouth gaping wide, and a great scarlet tongue protruding from it, above which hung a picture with the definite, if not elegant phrase,

"Cough up Ten Cents!" and many absurd packages came to light through this process. Perhaps the most popular department of all was the gallery, where at little tables, or seated comfortably on deep couches, one could enjoy a variety of dainty refreshments. Here Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Pillow, Mrs. Hathaway and Miss Hoyle were kept very busy. In a corner near the stage lemonade was to be had, the big punch bowl almost hidden in ferns, among which electric lights were artfully hidden.

At about half-past nine dancing commenced, and for a while all business ceased, but after the third dance attention was

attracted by a great clashing of cymbals and when a crowd had gathered around the fancy table a very lively little auction took place. The auctioneer, Lieut. F. Q. C. Gardner, kept his audience highly amused by his clever hits, and the few articles left unsold went down for very good figures under the hammer.

The dancing then recommenced and kept up until after eleven, a brilliant scene, with the costumes of Egypt and Japan, American Indian, Swiss peasant and "Uncle Sam" mingling with more conventional ones.

Two games of polo were played on Sunday afternoon in the athletic park, one between the Cavalry and Artillery officers and one between a team of officers and a team from Junction City. The Artillery administered a defeat to the Cavalrymen.

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the score being 4½ to 1½. The town team put it over the officers by a score of 3-1. The following was the line-up of the respective teams: Cavalry—Lieutenants Mayo, Armstrong, Winfree; Captain Miller, Lieutenants Engel and Liniger. Artillery—Lieutenants Huntley, Hennessy; Captains McMahan and Lassiter. Junction City—Dr. O'Donnell and Meers. Loeb, Rogers and Early. Officers—Lieutenants Engel, Liniger, Mayo and Captain Miller.

Last summer Colonel Godfrey requested that a riding hall be built at this post for use by the field batteries, as the present riding hall is inadequate. The request has recently been acted upon by the Chief of Staff, who states that although funds are not on hand for the purpose at the present time, it is very likely that they will be toward the end of the fiscal year. In view of the successful drills held by the battery in the riding hall at Fort Myer, he suggests that the hall, if constructed, be built on lines that will permit of a battery being maneuvered within in order that drivers may acquire the utmost skill in driving. In line with the suggestion it has been recommended that a hall be constructed that will give a clear space within of 175 by 350 feet. The riding hall to be erected in the Cavalry post will be for the exclusive use of the student officers in the School of Equitation.

Secretary Taft and his party, Generals Humphrey and Barry and Captain Hutcheson, arrived Saturday evening for the purpose of making an inspection of the proposed site for the brigade post. The inspection was made this morning and the party leaves this afternoon at 3 o'clock on a special train over the M. K. & T. for Fort Sill, Okla. The party, while in the post, were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Godfrey.

Telegraphic orders were received Sunday by the commanding officer directing the sending of the pack train as soon as possible to Newport News, Va., for shipment to Cuba. The packers thirteen in number, under Chief Packer Monney, with fifty-seven mules, left yesterday on a special train.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert R. Love, 9th Cav., on Saturday, Nov. 3.

## FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Nov. 13, 1906.

Mrs. George F. Chase and two daughters, Emily and Nanie, departed early Tuesday morning en route to Newport News, Va., where they will board the transport for Cuba to join Colonel Chase, who is now stationed in Santa Clara Province, in command of the 15th Cavalry. Little Jane Caldwell suffered a severe fracture of the bones of one of her legs between the ankle and knee while at play last week. Mrs. William Cody, of North Platte, Neb., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clarence A. Stott. Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds entertained Mrs. Trail and Dr. and Mrs. Hill at dinner during the week.

A little daughter made her appearance in the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Van Way early on the morning of Nov. 6. Both mother and baby are getting along nicely.

Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball is visiting at his home in Ogden, Utah. Lieut. Clarence A. Stott has gone to Fort Riley to take examination for promotion. Miss Evans, of Chattanooga, and Miss Redding, of Indianapolis, Ind., have been the guests of Mrs. M. Wall during the week. Major H. G. Sickel has returned after spending a month or so visiting in Philadelphia and other eastern points.

The 1st Squadron and troops K and M, 3d Squadron, under command of Major H. J. Goldman, returned from the target range on Thursday, and the 2d Squadron and troops I and L are at present at Catossa Springs.

Mrs. S. McIntyre and Miss Mary McIntyre, mother and sister of Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, 4th Inf., are spending a few weeks in Chattanooga, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tindell, while en route to their new station in Wyoming. Mrs. James Burroughs was the hostess at a box party given to Miss Mary McIntyre, Mrs. John J. Ryan and Mrs. George Biegler at the Bijou theater in Chattanooga on Thursday. Miss Haun, of Chattanooga, was the guest of Miss Charlotte Ryan on Friday and Saturday.

There was a small fire and an explosion of some ammunition in the guardhouse tent at the rifle range Sunday night, during which Lieutenant Degen had his arm injured and was sent back to the post Monday. While his injury is not severe, it is quite painful. Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds entertained a few of the ladies, Mesdames Trail, Trumbo, Morgan, Walker, Migdaliski, Hill and the Misses O'Keefe, Goldman and O'Neil at bridge Monday evening. Miss Charlotte Ryan spent Sunday in the city the guest of friends.

## FLOWER BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 10, 1906.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence R. Day, 5th Cav., stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., were visitors in El Paso this week. Mrs. Bates and son, wife and child of Capt. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., have arrived at the post from the East.

None of the bids on the new water works were accepted by the Quartermaster General, so new ones will be advertised for.

Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Como, 25th Inf., are being congratulated on the birth of a son, Nov. 6, at Oklahoma City. They will return to the post Dec. 1. Mrs. Wright, mother of Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., recruiting officer in El Paso, arrived in the city this week and will make her home with her son during his tour of duty there. Col. and Mrs. Steven T. Norwell, U.S.A., retired, arrived at the post this week from their home in the East and will remain at the garrison for the winter as the guests of their daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hunt. Lieut. John B. Corby, 25th Inf., returned the first of the month from a short leave.

The officers and ladies of the garrison entertained Friday evening with a hop at the post hall. Between the dances punch was served. Those present were: Col. and Mrs. R. W. Hoyt; Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello, Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Albright, Capt. and Mrs. Hiram M. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. Marcus D. Cronin, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur L. Bump, Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Dillon, Miss Florence Partello, Miss Gertrude Porter, Lieuts. Walter C. Short, John B. Corby, Joseph A. Marmon and Charles O. Schmidt. The guests from El Paso were Miss Eliza Berrien, Miss Mildred Tilton, Mr.

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and Mrs. Snyder, Messrs. Ralph Loomis, Carl and R. U. Longuemare, Tom Rankin, Jim Hague and M. L. Mims. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph D. Leitch, 25th Inf., and children arrived this week and are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Horace F. Sykes until their quarters can be got ready for them.

#### FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Nov. 9, 1906. The first snow of the season lies on the ground. There being no riding hall, drills will practically be suspended until spring.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. P. Hunt entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at cards recently. A delightful salad course was served. During the evening plans were made for an evening card club for the winter, Friday being the time selected for the meetings. Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Parkman entertained the club on the following Friday evening, euchre being the chosen game. The ladies' prize, a gold picture frame, went to Miss Nell Hunt; the gentleman's prize, an attractive whisk broom, went to Lieut. H. W. Parker. After the game a Dutch supper was served. The next meeting will be with Capt. and Mrs. Boniface.

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder arrived on the fifth from St. Louis for annual inspection and is the guest of Colonel Hunt. On Wednesday evening Col. and Mrs. Hunt gave a charming dinner for Colonel Wilder, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Winn and Capt. and Mrs. Boniface. Dr. Wallace E. Parkman is at Fort Keogh on temporary duty, the doctor from there having been ordered out on duty with the troops sent to round up the Ute Indians. Rev. W. J. Young, of Havre, held services in the post chapel Thursday evening. Capt. Samuel L. Steer, Med. Dept., will leave the post soon, accompanied by Mrs. Steer, for duty in Cuba.

Capt. and Mrs. John S. Winn entertained with a beautiful dinner Thursday for Colonel Wilder. Others who enjoyed their hospitality were Col. and Mrs. Hunt and Capt. and Mrs. Boniface. Lieut. and Mrs. Coffey, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley and Dr. and Mrs. Parkman spent a day last week at Brown's ranch, eighteen miles south of the post.

An interesting game of football was played on the parade ground Sunday afternoon between Troop D and the band against Troop B. The score was 6 to 0 in favor of Troop B. This leaves the honors evenly divided, and the next game is eagerly looked forward to. A number of people from Havre attended the game.

A dance was given in the post amusement hall Tuesday night for the benefit of the ball team. A neat sum was realized. On the preceding Friday night one of the regular hops for the enlisted men took place in the post hall.

On Oct. 31 a delightful Hallowe'en party was given by the ladies of the garrison at the hop room. The decorations were typical of the occasion and were very effective. The band furnished music and dancing was enjoyed during the early part of the evening, after which various games appropriate to Hallowe'en were indulged in. Bobbing for luscious red apples from a tub of water afforded special amusement. Salad, sandwiches and coffee were served.

Mrs. Leslie Abbott will arrive in a few days from Columbia Falls to spend the winter with her aunt, Mrs. Hunt.

Another carload of horses has arrived for the squadron here, which makes the number of horses for each troop double the number of men.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 12, 1906.

Capt. and Mrs. Woodbury, of Burlington, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Morley at dinner on Friday, and afterwards attended the hop in the gymnasium. The hop was informal this week, but quite a number attended. The hop night was changed to Friday, on account of the "College Widow" performance at the Strong theater in Burlington, billed for Saturday. Most of the good plays choose Saturday, so the change may be permanent.

Lieut. Samuel Van Leer left Monday for Fort Riley for examination for promotion. Lieut. Clifton R. Norton will be examined in Cuba, his order to Fort Riley having been revoked.

Announcements were received at the post last week of the marriage of Miss Daisy McGinnis, of St. Louis, to Mr. Julius V. Boncher, on Nov. 5. Mrs. Boucher made many friends here last winter, as the guest of Mrs. M. M. McNamee. The young couple are now in New Orleans for several weeks, but will make their home in St. Louis, Mr. Boucher being connected with the Bell Telephone Company.

Mrs. A. E. Reilly and the infant son of Captain Lindsay left Saturday for New York city to spend the winter. Captain Cushman, who has been on sick report a few days, is now out again. Dr. Daniel LeMay left with a consignment of horses for West Point, and on Friday Lieut. F. E. Willard left for Fort Myer with others. Major George H. G. Gale, I.G., finished up with the post early in the week and left for New York.

#### FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1906.

Major Gen. F. D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, paid his second annual visit of inspection to Fort Ontario Monday of this week. He was entertained at luncheon by Lieut. Col. C. L. Hodges and several other officers, and left for Sacket Harbor to make an inspection of Madison Barracks. General Grant was accompanied by Capt. A. J. Bowley, Coast Art., his aide. It is thought that General Grant will urge in his annual report the beautifying of Fort Ontario.

The new post exchange is now in complete running order. The building was completed early in the summer but owing to the Mount Gretna maneuver, was not opened until the return of the troops in September. The lunch-room was opened last week, and the cash receipts on the opening day were \$79, besides \$200 in credit slips. The amount is large, considering the number of men. Meals and lunches can be had at a very reasonable rate, about one-third of that charged in the town. Capt. H. L. Laubach, of Co. I, is in charge of the exchange, and Sergt. Joseph Gorman, of Co. K, is canteen steward, and proves himself a capable manager.

Capt. R. C. Croxton was the victim of an accident which has

kept him confined to his quarters since Wednesday last. He was to command the battalion on a practice march, and had mounted one of the Army mules when the animal bolted and started for the corral. The captain was thrown to the sidewalk, his head striking with considerable force. His foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged some distance before the animal was stopped. Lieut. E. W. Rich, Med. Dept., dressed his wounds, which consisted of a lacerated ear and scalp, bruised body and sprained wrist and ankle. The captain will soon be on duty again, however.

Lieut. T. T. Duke and his bride have returned from their honeymoon and are quartered at the post. Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Blain and their infant child have returned from Mercer, Pa., where they have been spending several weeks with Mrs. Blain's parents. Major H. H. Benham, who was confined to his quarters with a heavy cold, has fully recovered.

Sergt. Alfred M. Jones, the "Beau Brummel" of the battalion, is on a ninety days' furlough, which he is spending at the home of his bride, nee Miss Dawn Lewis of Oswego. The marriage occurred early in October and was a military affair.

Miss Jessie Hodges has returned from Madison Barracks, where she was entertained by friends.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Nov. 13, 1906.

Major Gen. F. D. Grant left last week for Council Bluffs, where he has been attending a reunion of the Society of the Army of Tennessee. On Sunday Miss Grant and Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke were guests of Mrs. Grant. Col. H. O. Heistand read on Nov. 9 a paper entitled "Rambling Recollections of China" before a largely attended meeting of the Patria Club at the Savoy Hotel.

Large parties from Governors Island have gone to West Point to witness the football games with Harvard, Yale and Princeton. Last Saturday the game was attended by a large number, some of whom remained over Sunday. Lieut. C. B. Hodges has returned from Creedmoor with a detachment of the 12th Infantry, which he took there for a week's supplementary shooting.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Lieut. Sheldon Webb Anding, formerly stationed here with the 8th Infantry, to Miss Elizabeth A. Brennen on Nov. 8. Lieutenant Anding is now stationed with the 30th Infantry at Fort Crook, Neb. Miss Willard, of Worcester, Mass., and Miss O'Hara, of West Point, have been guests at Miss Gale's. Lieut. A. F. Halpin, retired, the post organist, has taken apartments at the Judson, Washington square.

#### BORN.

BURT.—At Camp Downes, Leyte, P.I., June 14, 1906. Lucile Denit Burt, daughter of Lieut. Franklin T. Burt, 24th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Burt.

COMO.—At El Reno, Okla., Nov. 6, 1906, a son, to the wife of Lieut. James H. Como, 23rd U.S. Inf.

JOSSE.—At Zamboanga, P.I., Nov. 13, 1906, to the wife of Lieut. Harold M. Joss, U.S.A., daughter of the late Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Tracy, U.S.N., a daughter.

LOVE.—At Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 3, 1906, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Robert R. Love, 9th U.S. Cav.

WAYMOUTH.—At Shoeburyness, England, Sept. 29, 1906. A daughter, Elizabeth, to the wife of Capt. Ernest G. Waymouth, Royal Artillery.

#### MARRIED.

ANDING—BRENNEN.—Nov. 8, 1906, Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Elizabeth A. Brennen.

BOWKER—PETZOLD.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13, 1906. Ernest Gordon Bowker, third son of Capt. Hugh D. Bowker, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Bowker, to Laura Petzold, of Chicago, III.

CADAN—LUCHSINGER.—At Vallejo, Cal., Nov. 8, 1906. Miss Lulu Luchsinger, sister of Asst. Paymr. John J. Luchsinger, Jr., U.S.N., to Mr. George R. Cadan.

CARROLL—PLUNKETT.—At San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 31, 1906, Miss Mary J. Plunkett to Mr. Walter R. Carroll, chief wireless operator, Goat Island, Cal.

COOK—BISHOP.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 7, 1906. Lieut. Merlin G. Cook, U.S.N., and Miss Helen M. Bishop.

GAY—KOLKMANN.—At Cienfuegos, Cuba, Oct. 14, 1906. Lieut. Jesse B. Gay, U.S.N., and Miss Kathie Kolkmann.

#### DIED.

CREE.—At Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 12, 1906, James Walker Cree, father of Capt. John K. Cree, Art. Corps.

COWLES.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12, 1906, Mrs. Mary Hitchcock Cowles, wife of Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 5th U.S. Inf., interred in Arlington National Cemetery on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1906.

DUNCAN.—At Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 14, 1906, Daniel Duncan, son of Major George B. Duncan, Phil. Scouts (captain, 4th U.S. Inf.)

KANE.—Near Hamilton, Va., Nov. 15, 1906, Samuel N. Kane, son of the late De Lancey and Louisa Langdon Kane, and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, who resigned from the Navy as an ensign Nov. 30, 1868.

KENNEDY.—At Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 11, 1906, Mrs. Louise Weiss Kennedy, widow of Rev. James F. Kennedy, D.D., and mother of Dr. James S. Kennedy, U.S.A.

KENNINGTON.—At Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 1, 1906, Mrs. Ellen Kennington, widow of Capt. James Kennington, formerly of the 14th U.S. Inf., and mother of Capt. A. E. Kennington, 7th U.S. Cav.

LAMHORN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 9, 1906, at Washington, D.C., William Lamhorn, a veteran of the Civil War, father of Mrs. Tenny Ross, wife of Capt. Tenny Ross, 7th Inf., U.S.A.

OSBORN.—At Newport News, Va., Nov. 7, 1906, Mrs. Lelia Rose St. Clair Osborn, wife of Lieut. Robert Hatfield Osborn, U.S. Cav.

SHAFTER.—Near Bakersfield, Cal., Nov. 12, 1906, Major Gen. William R. Shafter, U.S.A., retired.

SWIFT.—At Charleston, S.C., Nov. 11, 1906, Lieut. Franklin Swift, U.S.N., retired.

SINCLAIR.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6, 1906, Mrs. Lydia I. Sinclair, widow of Comdr. Arthur Sinclair, formerly U.S.N., who entered the Confederate service in 1861.

SLEZINGER.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1906, Post Q.M. Sgt. Daniel J. Slezinger, U.S.A., retired.

STOUCHE.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 11, 1906, Lieut. Col. George H. Stouch, U.S.A., retired.

WEIR.—At Portland, Ore., Oct. 23, 1906, Mrs. William H. Weir, sister of Lieut. Col. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and aunt of Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, U.S.A., also of Midshipman W. A. Glassford, Jr., U.S.N.

#### SIR THOMAS LIPTON REVIEWS 13TH N.Y.

Sir Thomas Lipton, K.C.V.O., colonel, 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry of Great Britain, reviewed the 13th N.Y., under command of Col. David E. Austen, in its armory on the night of Nov. 14. Spectators filled the armory to overflowing and Sir Thomas was received with an enthusiasm accorded very few reviewing officers. The regiment, under the direction of Acting Adjutant Lieut. William D. Finke, was splendidly formed in line of masses, in three battalions of four companies in each, and each company was equalized in twenty-eight solid files. The regiment made a fine display. The battalion commanders were Majors W. A. Turpin, C. O. Davis and J. T. Ashley.

During the passage of Sir Thomas around the lines, ac-

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accompanied by Colonel Austen, the air "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" was beautifully played as a cornet solo by W. S. Myrant. The entire ceremony and that of evening parade which followed, reflected the highest credit on the officers and men of the regiment. The evening parade was under command of Lieut. Col. G. D. Russell, each company paraded with its full strength, and it was hard to find room for so large a turn out. As it was, each battalion had to form almost a complete square to find room. At the close of the ceremony Colonel Austen, addressing the audience from the officers' gallery, spoke of the honor of having so distinguished a visitor present, and stated that Sir Thomas would say a few words to the regiment. Sir Thomas, in the course of his remarks, said that it gave him great pleasure to witness the fine military display of the regiment, which he very highly praised. He also congratulated the command upon having such a thoroughly capable commander as Colonel Austen. He praised the great armory of the 13th, and said that it was the most complete building of its kind that he had ever seen, and that there was nothing like it in the old country. He also said that he was delighted to have been called upon to review such a proficient body of officers and men. Sir Thomas was vociferously applauded, and after the regiment was played a bouquet of Irish Melodies."

Next followed an exhibition of target practice with the big disappearing gun. All the shots hit the mark, which were two hoops covered with paper suspended across the drill hall. The target practice was by members of Co. D, Capt. S. Grant. After this the lights were turned down, an enemy's warship entered the harbor and opened an attack on a fort. A vigorous fire was kept up on the enemy's ship from the fort, and although her upper works were damaged and she passed over several torpedoes her hull was uninjured and she got away.

Then a new craft appeared on the scene, but on a peaceful mission. It was a miniature of Sir Thomas Lipton's sloop Shamrock, about fifteen feet long and under full sail. She bowed along close hauled, making several tacks, and was quick in stays. She heeled nicely as she went about, but at no time was her lee rail awash. She sailed out of the drill hall as stiff as a church, with the private colors of Sir Thomas proudly displayed. The Shamrock made a great hit.

Colonel Austen and his officers next entertained Sir Thomas and special guests very enjoyably at a collation. Both Sir Thomas and the Colonel made interesting speeches. The latter during his remarks said that although an American to the backbone, he should in the interest of yachting be glad to see Sir Thomas lift the cup for once. Sir Thomas, in replying, stated in the course of his remarks that he thought it would do the cup good to visit the land of its birth after fifty-nine years' absence, and that if he could lift it he would be glad to give it free passage, even though it would not remain very long in the old country.

A very pretty program, on the front of which were the American and British flags in colors, was issued to special guests. The entertainment committee were Capt. Sydney Grant, Capt. Frank Dean and Lieuts. W. D. Finke, R. E. Brown and T. W. Jackson, who, as usual, were fully alive to their duties. Sir Thomas at the end of the collation very good naturedly submitted to a delay of fully half an hour in writing his autograph for different guests. He wrote until the ink in his fountain gave out.

Among the special guests were: Generals McLeer and Frothingham; Capt. R. J. Daly, Brevet Major J. A. Bell and wife, Capt. E. G. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Henry Siegel, Commodore R. A. C. Smith and wife, Hon. Bird S. Coler, Commodore and Mrs. Todd. With Sir Thomas Lipton were Mr. Westwood, his secretary; Colonel Neall, and Mr. J. Wilson. Sir Thomas was escorted from the Waldorf Astoria to the armory by Brevet Major Arthur R. Jarret, of the 13th.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The following shows the qualification of the 2d Separate Company, Infantry, N.G.N.Y., of Auburn, for the season 1906. Of the 105 marksmen who qualified, forty-nine were sharpshooters, thirty-seven were experts, and twenty-one were distinguished experts. This company made the highest record in the State for general small arms practice during 1906, its figure of merit being 72.68.

The annual muster and inspection of the New York National Guard by officers of the Army and the inspecting officers of the State will take place between Jan. 1 and April 30 next. Reviews will be omitted, and the specific dates will be announced later.

Squadron A, of New York, Major O. B. Bridgeman, will hold a review, parade and drill in its armory on Monday evening, Nov. 26. The squadron has made a fine record in target practice this season, which we will refer to another week.

Officers of the New York National Guard are particularly interested as to whom Governor-elect Hughes will appoint adjutant general. The sentiment among officers is that he could not do better than reappoint Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry. General Henry has served in his present office since 1902, and has proved himself to be a most competent officer, and has administered the affairs of his office to the best of advantage.

Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, N.Y., has been rewarded for his meritorious service of more than twenty-five years by receiving a commission of major by brevet from Governor Higgins. Brevet Major Wendel first joined the battery Sept. 27, 1881, and when he was elected captain of the command on Dec. 15, 1882, it was almost on the verge of disbandment. By



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The strenuous efforts of Captain Wendel, however, the battery rapidly improved in drill and discipline, until it became officially noted as one of the best light batteries in the Guard of the United States, a position it has now held for many years. Major Wendel has spared neither time nor expense in keeping the battery at the top notch of efficiency, and his numerous friends will be pleased to learn of the official recognition he has received for his faithful and successful long tour of service.

The formation of a hockey league is under way among New York National Guardsmen in Brooklyn, and it is proposed to play a series of games in different armories during the winter drill season. It is expected that all organizations in greater New York will be represented in the hockey league.

Colonel Morris, of the 9th N.Y., has ordered the 1st Battalion of his command to drill under Major Walton on Nov. 19, and the 2d Battalion to drill under Major Byrne on Nov. 23. There will be a regimental drill on Nov. 26.

In rifle practice at Creedmoor this year the 9th N.Y. has made the best record in its history. It has qualified 604 marksmen and of these sixty-five are sharpshooters, thirty-four are experts, and fourteen are distinguished experts. Among those who have qualified as distinguished experts are Col. W. F. Morris, Adjutant L. M. Thierry, Capt. H. E. Evans, Capt. F. W. Ward, Lieut. M. J. Ford, Ord. Sergeant Harris, and Sergt. Majors Heron and Ingram. Co. D, Captain Ward, has won the prize of \$25 offered by Gen. George Moore Smith for making the best shooting record in the regiment at Creedmoor this season. A review of the regiment will be held about the middle of December. Lieut. M. Ford, of Co. C, brother of Capt. John Ford, the recently elected Supreme Court Judge, has been appointed assistant I.S.A.P. of the regiment.

Interesting athletic games will be held by the 12th N.Y. in its armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, to be followed by a dance. There are both open and closed events. The open events are 60-yard dash, 300-yard run, 880-yard run, and one mile run, all handicaps, and a 440-yard novice. There will also be a relay race for public school boys. The events open only to members of the regiment are: 60-yard dash, 300-yard run, 880-yard run, all handicaps; 440-yard novice, one mile inter-company relay race; tug-of-war, teams of four men, weight unlimited. A.A.U. rules will govern all contests. The prizes, which will be of exceptional value, will consist of jewelry, cups and medals, and will be donated by prominent persons. Colonel Dyer will present a handsome silver cup to the company winning the greatest number of points.

A meeting of the Defendum Association of the 22d N.Y. will be held at the armory on Monday evening, Nov. 26. All ex-members interested in the formation of the association are invited to be present. The Non-commissioned Officers Association of the regiment will hold its annual ball at the armory on Lincoln's birthday eve. Co. C, for making the second best figure of merit in shooting at Creedmoor among headquarters organizations, has received a handsome hall clock, valued at \$75, from the State.

The Veteran Association of the 47th N.Y., of which Capt. Cortland St. John is president, will hold an entertainment at the armory on Dec. 13.

Co. M. of the 13th N.Y., has elected 1st Sergt. George V. Catana second lieutenant. He first joined the regiment in January, 1902. The band and field music of the regiment will unite in concert and dance at the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 1.

The armory of the 47th N.Y. will be given up for a week during the month of April next to the committee that is raising funds for the new Academy of Music in Brooklyn, and will be the scene of a mammoth fair.

Major Frank L. Mueller, C.S., staff of 1st Brigade, N.G.P., is arranging another series of sessions for the cooking school, similar to those of last winter. The Major is an enthusiast in his work, and the interest excited among those of his department means well for the entire service.

Lieut. Charles O. Brinckerhoff, commanding the 4th Division of the 2d Naval Battalion, N.Y., has resigned owing to the pressure of private business. He served in the Spanish-American war. He joined the battalion as a seaman in April, 1898.

Col. John Kinzie, inspector of the National Guard of Washington (captain, U.S.A., retired), will inspect the several organizations at their company stations between Nov. 12 and 29.

Comptroller Herman A. Metz, of New York city, who is a battalion quartermaster on the staff of Col. John H. Foote, 14th N.Y., with the rank of first lieutenant, will shortly be appointed regimental commissary with the rank of captain, vice Capt. Charles H. Rockwell, who resigned on Nov. 12. Lieut. Charles L. Wulf, of Co. D, who has been in temporary command of Co. L since the resignation of Capt. Charles E. Kimball, has been elected captain of the last mentioned company. He went to the 14th Regiment about a year ago from the 3d Battery.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Atlantic Division, will review the 23d N.Y. in its armory in

Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12. Col. William A. Stokes, the commanding officer of the 23d Regiment, went to Governors Island Nov. 12 to see General Wade, and while there Colonel Stokes arranged with General Wade to have Colonel Allen, commanding the 12th U.S. Infantry, detail a number of officers to lecture at the 23d Regiment armory to officers and non-coms. of that regiment during the current drill season on various subjects. General Wade, members of his staff and other visiting officers from Governors Island, on Dec. 12, previous to the review, will be dined by Colonel Stokes at the Union League Club, while the wives of the visiting officers will be entertained at the same time and place by Mrs. Stokes. The military exercises at the armory will be preceded by the usual band concert and will be followed by dancing. The annual review of Co. G by the veterans of that organization will take place at the armory on the night of Dec. 1. Co. D have by a unanimous vote elected 2d Lieut. George Dusenbury first lieutenant, vice Alexander A. Forman, resigned. Lieutenant Dusenbury joined the 23d Regiment originally Oct. 12, 1885. Preparations are now practically complete for the big regimental stag entertainment to be held at the armory on Thanksgiving eve. There will be contortion acts, acrobatic feats, tight-rope walking, musical numbers and other features too numerous to mention, besides several clever surprises.

### MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Oct. 9, 1906.

Sept. 20 marked a new era in the civil government of these islands. James F. Smith, who was vice-Governor under the administration of Governor General Henry Clay Ide, succeeded to the high office of Governor General upon the latter's retirement. The inaugural ceremonies took place at the Ayuntamiento, the marble hall witnessing the scene of state. Troop C, 8th Cav., veterans of the Philippines, formed the immediate escort on the way to the palace, all in their regular campaign uniforms. This was in special compliment to Governor Smith, as he was in 1898 one of the officers of this Volunteer company, and saw excellent service here in those stirring times. Major Gen. Leonard Wood represented our land forces. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of these islands, Mr. Justice C. S. Arellano, administered the oath of office. Many nations were represented by their consuls general, all appearing in the full dress of their country. The Constabulary band played "Hail to the Chief." After the oath of office the guns at Fort Santiago boomed a national salute and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Four days later ex-Governor Ide, Miss Ide and his secretary, took their departure for the U.S. via Hong Kong, with the good wishes of everyone in this part of the world. The new Governor General and his wife are also great favorites.

Miss Stanley, daughter of the late Gen. D. S. Stanley, is a valuable addition to Manila, having recently arrived here, and is a guest at the quarters of her brother, Major David Sheridan Stanley, depot Q.M., at No. 14 Calle Catarao, Malate.

On Thursday morning, Oct. 4, about three o'clock, fire was discovered coming from the hold of the transport Thomas, where twenty-five hundred bales of hay were stored. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to be the cause of the origin of the fire. The men aboard, to a man, responded to the cry of fire and worked constantly, often in peril of their lives, as the heat in the hold of the vessel had become so fierce that men had to put wet sponges in their mouths for safety's sake. At last the fire department of Manila was called upon for help, and after working continuously about twelve hours, the smoldering flames were put out. At one time it was feared the ship would keel over, as it leaned at an angle of about twenty-five degrees. But excellent management saved this boat to the Government. With repairs only to some woodwork and a little paint, the Thomas is as good as ever, and is leaving with only one day's delay. The ruined bales are most judiciously being used to make a road from the depot quartermaster's office across the made ground to the new dock with earth over it.

Capt. George A. Nugent (Art. Corps), Q.M. Dept., and Mrs. Nugent, came in on the Thomas, and are being warmly welcomed. Mrs. Nugent has her cousin, Mrs. Waddell, of Canada, with her.

Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d Inf., is now serving his fourth term, as it were, as military aide to the Governor General, beginning in that important capacity with Mr. Taft, then with Mr. Wright, then with Mr. Ide, and now with Governor General Smith. He is so gifted in the art of diplomacy and fills this trying position with so much tact, and being a good Spanish scholar, he is indispensable.

The last trip of the Seward brought Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Department of Mindanao, and Capt. Louis H. Bash, chief commissary. These officers came to meet the incoming Thomas, upon which traveled their better halves. Gen. and Mrs. Bliss were guests for a few days, until the sailing of an inter-island transport, at the quarters of Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood. Capt. and Mrs. Bash visited Capt. and Mrs. Halstead Dorey. Brig. Gen. Winfield Scott Edgerly and his aide, Lieut. A. F. Comiskey, who have recently had their leave extended nineteen days, are touring Japan and China and, it is said, will return to the U.S. on the transport McClellan, via Suez.

The regiment of the 6th Infantry is leaving to-day for home. The 6th have made a fine record here. The regiment has been stationed in Mindanao and at Jolo. The 2d Infantry, which has been quartered at Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga, has gone to replace the 6th.

Wednesday evening, ladies' night at the Army and Navy Club, was unusually brilliant with ninety-three guests and entertainers. Judge A. S. Crossfield had forty-one guests, a congenial blending of the professional, Army, Navy and civilian population, in honor of the retiring Governor General, Ide, and the incoming Governor General, Smith. Judge Crossfield occupied the center of a horseshoe table, with Mrs. Leonard Wood on his right, Governor Ide on his left, then Governor and Mrs. Smith. Other guests were: Colonels Byrne, McCoy, Tucker, Anderson and Andrews; Mrs. Gurovita, Majors Shields and Noble, Mrs. Shields, Miss Byrne, Miss Andrews, Lieutenant Lindsay, Miss May Byrne, Commander Gillmore, U.S. Navy. The same night, at the club, Mrs. and Miss Smith, mother and sister of Lieut. E. T. Smith, 9th Inf., who were at the Delmonico, having come down from Camp Daraga, where they have been visiting Lieutenant Smith, were hostesses at a charming dinner. Capt. B. P. Nicklin, 9th Inf., Mr. and Mrs. Molitor, and Lieut. G. L. McEntee, 9th Inf., being their guests.

We have had as guests in the city Major Gen. Funiyoshi Tanida and Capt. Kuchi Saji, of the Formosan government of Japan. At a brilliant reception given on last Thursday evening at the Malacañan by the Governor General and Mrs. Smith, these officers of the Flower Kingdom were there. Both were introduced by the Japanese Consul General in Manila, Mr. Ito. The Kilpatrick commenced its long journey to the homeland on Oct. 1. It seemed that everybody was going, so many well-known and popular people were among the passenger list. Mrs. Charles B. Byrne, who has been a great favorite in society here, was among those leaving, with her four children. Mrs. Knight, wife of Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, C.M.C., with her baby daughter and sister, Mrs. Mack, wife of Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, Field Art., were also among the departing ones.

In a recent rise in the Pasig River, at one o'clock in the morning, the Quartermaster's Department were rudely awakened from their slumbers by an order to get down to the docks and remove supplies from the storehouses. The water was one foot deep in a warehouse at that time, and the river was still rising. The quartermaster's dock was afloat and threatened to drift away. Water came within a foot of the commissary storehouse, but fortunately all was saved, after much hard work on the part of the employees. They are now filling in with rock, so in case of another flood the supplies would be better protected.

Capt. William F. Tucker, paymaster, gave a lunch on Saturday last at his quarters, Calle Nozaleda, to many prominent civilians.

The battleship Ohio has left us for the Atlantic Coast with a long "homeward-bound" pennant streaming behind. Capt.

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L. C. Logan is commander of the Ohio, and will take the big boat through the Suez Canal to join the Atlantic Fleet. Captain Logan also brought her out to this station, about one and a half years ago, and in the mean time she has been flagship of the late Admiral Train.

### JAPANESE GENERAL VISITS FORT MCKINLEY, P.I.

Major General Tanida, of the Japanese army, and Governor General of Formosa, accompanied by his aide, Capt. Kuchi Saji, and by Vice-Consul Ito and Captain Langhorne, side-decamp, visited the post Oct. 4. Giving an account of the visit, the Manila Cabilnews reports that upon his arrival General Tanida was met by Colonel Markley and Captain Bennett, adjutant, and as a salute of thirteen guns was fired he was introduced to the various officers who had gathered to pay their respects.

Although no troops turned out, because of the condition of the ground, a general inspection of the post was made, beginning with an exhibition of pack train maneuvers. Under the direction of Chief-packer Moore Smith, the pack train went into camp and afterward the bell-mare was released and each animal walked behind its apalojo. Then an exhibition of packing a mule in forty-five seconds was given by Smith greatly to the astonishment of the foreigners. The latter said that they had never before seen anything like this pack-train and expressed the same interest when the four-mule wagons of the wagon train under Mr. Hillen passed in review before them.

A Cavalry drill by a troop of the 8th Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Rush S. Wells, was next on the program, and the efficient manner in which they performed reflected great credit on them. The barracks of Cos. D and E, 13th Inf., were inspected carefully. General Tanida asking the most searching questions regarding every detail of the soldier life, their pay, their clothing, their food and the sanitary arrangements for their comfort. Captain Hayden's battery came in for a share of General Tanida's praise, the manipulation of the guns seeming to interest him the most.

Colonel Markley then suggested that the entire party adjourn to the club, where luncheon was served, the 13th Infantry band rendering a number of selections. A graceful compliment was the playing of the Japanese national air, but scarcely had the first note sounded when General Tanida requested that the Star Spangled Banner be played first. Toasts were given and mutual expressions of good will exchanged. Among the officers present, beside the host and his guest of honor were Colonels Kingsbury and Gardener, Lieut. Colonel Bowen, Captains Duff, Beckurts, Gohn, Lindsay, W. C. Bennett and J. B. Bennet.

On their way to the dock, on the launch Buffalo, a stop was made at the 16th Infantry garrison, where Captain Morton's company did credit to the American Army. The manual of arms, bayonet exercise and several Infantry movements, capped by a fine exhibition of wall-scaling, called forth expressions of the utmost admiration.

### MINDANAO NOTES.

Cudarangan, Mindanao, P.I., Sept. 18, 1906.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In looking over the columns of your good paper I do not find anything in the way of news from our section of the country. Now I am aware that there is nothing here worth seeing or knowing except Datto Piang (who, by the way, is a very good sort), but I am going to see things from everywhere except here, so I am going to try to start something.

Major W. A. Nichols, I.G., Dept. of Mindanao, and Chaplain S. J. Smith, 19th Inf., were up on visits here recently, the Major's being official and the Chaplain's social. Our up-river stations are getting very popular. If the mosquitoes would only take a rest, it would be delightful. The Chaplain is quite an entertainer, and all our men enjoyed his visit, and hope to have him again soon. He gave a magic lantern exhibition that pleased everybody, the Scouts especially.

The band gives concerts every day. This band was only started in January of this year, and they are now doing splendidly. They are proud of the fact that the only two Filipino slide trombone players in the islands (and in the world, for that matter), are in this band. The program below will give you an idea of the class of music they handle now. We are hoping to get some recognition for them so they can get music and instruments from the Q.M.D. They surely deserve all that they can get. The band was formed by subscription among the officers and men, and no one regrets what he gave. One of the band's recent programs was as follows: "Hymn," 4th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, Fort Pikit, Mindanao, Sept. 2, 1906. Complimentary concert by the band, 4th Battalion, P.S., to Major Nichols, I.G., Dept. Mindanao, and Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 19th U.S. Inf. March, "Gobin Guards," Terrell; waltzes, "Laura," "Millocke"; trombone solo, "Stabat Mater"; Rossini, Pvt. Anastasio Maghanoy; selection, "Faust"; Gounod. Intermission. The 4th Battalion Orchestra and Mandolin Club: Fantasy, "Atilla," Verdi; suite, Spanish dances, Verguilla; intermezzo, "Rose's Honeymoon," Bratton; patrol, "Pride of the South"; Lensing; by request, two-step, "Flying Arrow," Holtzman. In front of the adjutant's office, 4:30 p.m."

Let us hear from more Moros. Write up the island and climate, bugs, alligators, boa constrictors, fruits (unequalled in the Philippines), etc. More anon. Have to get in my mosquito bar house to save my life.

### THE 1ST AT CALBAYOG.

Calbayog, Samar, Sept. 25, 1906.

The 1st Infantry has continued its nomadic habits since its arrival in these islands. On Sept. 3 it received telegraphic orders to proceed to Samar and relieve the 21st Infantry. This made the third move since its arrival. There was a scramble to pack up, and to add to the confusion the expert rifle test had to be fired by 147 men before the regiment left. On the 4th and 5th these men were put through the test regardless of weather and without preliminary practice, and twenty-four made the necessary score. After everything was packed and on the train another order came to remain at Stotsenburg till further orders on account of a typhoon which made loading in the bay out of the question; but as this passed quickly the regiment finally left Stotsenburg without regret, nine hours later than its schedule time of departure. The trains were run to the side of the Pasig river and the

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troops loaded onto launches and taken direct to the Kilpatrick; all were on board by midnight of the 8th, and the Kilpatrick sailed at noon on the 9th. The Logan, coming in, was passed and saluted just north of the San Bernardino straits. Calbayog was reached on the morning of the 10th, but as Manila is a cholera port, the regiment was not allowed to go ashore till the 11th.

The whole of the 21st Infantry had been assembled in Camp Connell, and the transfer of property was quickly made and the whole regiment was loaded on Sept. 14, but the return voyage to Manila did not begin till the 16th. The beach at Camp Connell is sandy and sloping, and as there is no dock, everything comes ashore on pontoon lighters and wagons. It was a strange sight to see a large load of soldiers transferred to wagons for the ride ashore, the mules drawing them being up to their backs in the water. One would think that the quartermaster would need an axe greased impervious to the action of sea water.

The assignments to the outlying stations were made and Co. E, under Captain Swaine, with Lieutenants Cazire and Boughton, was assigned to Gandara and left for its new station on Sept. 17. Captain Jordan, with Co. K, was assigned to Basey, and with Lieutenant Harris he left for his new station on the 18th. Captain Knight and Lieutenant Jewett, with Co. M, left for Santa Rita on the 19th. Two companies are in readiness for service in Leyte at a moment's notice. Co. A, under Lieutenants Ruttencutter and Hotz, is to leave Oct. 1 to relieve Co. B, of the 24th, at Balangiga, Samar. Co. B then returns to Leyte.

Dr. Griffis was at Camp Connell on Sept. 24 en route to his station, Tagabireen. Dr. Foster, contract dental surgeon, reported here for duty on Sept. 24. He brings his family with him. Major George Bell, jr., left for Wright, Samar, on Sept. 23, to make an official investigation. Lieutenant Amory, who remained at Stotsenburg to turn in the Q.M. property, rejoined on Sept. 24.

Snipe shooting on the target range is occupying the attention of several of the officers at present. Drills and parades for those companies that remain here have begun, and the garrison is settling down to its regular routine after having been upset for a long time.

On Sept. 21 the weather bureau turned on a typhoon in order to give the 1st a sample of the kind they have here. The rain came through the roofs like through a sieve. A good thing to supply here would be light water-proof tents to put up inside the houses during storms. These would keep beds dry, and if nailed down securely would be just the thing to have when the roofs blow off.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Serious allegations have been made by the London Daily Chronicle regarding the trials of the Dreadnought. The actual time spent in building her was far in excess of that officially given out, and she was placed "in commission" when much work still remained to be done on her. According to the Chronicle's story, her displacement on trial was about a thousand tons lighter than it will be in actual service. To save weight the number of boats placed on board was so reduced that had anything happened there were not enough boats for the crew. Despite all this, it is alleged, the Dreadnought only just managed to exceed her designed speed of twenty-one knots on her eight hours' full power trial. But to do this, she had to exceed the contemplated horsepower by more than 1,000 units. In some short runs of a mile each she reached a spurt speed of 22.5 knots. With the steam in her boilers raised to the uttermost, the horsepower rose to nearly 28,000 for a space of three minutes. Nine minutes later it had fallen by 2,000. The designed steam pressure was 250 pounds; on her full power trial the pressure actually achieved was 241 pounds. The vessel is no miracle, asserts the Chronicle, and an absurd campaign of "bluff" has been carried on throughout in connection with the Dreadnought.

A British battleship of historic interest which recently went to the scrap heap was the Colossus, which almost at the same hour that the Dreadnought was steaming out for her trials, was leaving Portsmouth Harbor, bound for "a last resting place," as if to illustrate forcibly the passing of the older type of sea-fighters before the new. The Colossus was one of the two battleships in which the first 12-inch gun was mounted, and belonged besides to a group of five ships, in which the main armament of four guns was mounted *en échelon*, that is to say, one turret on each beam, instead of both being in line of keel. By this method the whole fire on either broadside could be concentrated directly ahead or astern. These ships, however, rolled frightfully, and the design was soon discarded, but not before it had found imitators in this country, Italy and Brazil. Another association connected with the Colossus is that its American and Brazilian prototypes, the Maine and the Aquidaban, were both blown up with enormous loss of life, the former in 1898, the latter only last year. It should also be noted that the *en échelon* plan of turrets is again being followed in the three new British armored cruisers Invincible, Inflexible and Indomitable, says "Shipping" Illustrated.

The French Parliamentary Naval Commission has approved the building program for 1906, under which the construction of six battleships will be begun this year. Three of the ships are in course of construction. The budget committee, which is socialistic, insists that the building program of the year shall be confined to these three.

Since the Kaiser ascended the throne he has made more than forty changes in the uniforms of military officers. The latest decree in this respect prescribes certain occasions when those of exalted rank must don gold epaulettes instead of silver ones, and officers of lower rank red epaulettes instead of blue.

A specially built vessel for the British navy to be used as a foundry and workshop is nearly ready for commission. She is fitted up with the most complete appliances for making repairs of all kinds to warships, and much secrecy, it is said, is observed regarding her equipment. The vessel was launched some months since and was christened India Brahma. She is a vessel of 11,000 tons displacement: length, 450 feet; breadth, 55 feet; depth, 40 feet. An important part of the ship is the electricity gen-

erating station, as all machines and cranes are to be worked by electric motors, and of course she will be fitted with wireless telegraph apparatus. The vessel will carry a crew of about three hundred men, mostly artificers.

The British Admiralty have given instruction that whenever a British warship meets, passes or is passed by any vessel flying a standard of any foreign Sovereign or Imperial family, it is to salute that standard, whether it be in the presence of the King, the Queen, or the Prince of Wales or not, the Royal Standard or the standard of the Prince of Wales if flown in the vicinity being first saluted.

The Neue Militärische Blätter of Berlin, which is said to have confidential relations with the General Staff of the German army, severely criticizes the work of the cavalry in the recent maneuvers of the German army. It charges that the cavalry is desirous of playing an independent role, and as wishing to be an active factor in the engagements. It is also of opinion that the cavalry scouted without prudence, in a manner impossible in war. The author of the article is of opinion that the remedy lies in attaching an umpire to every officer's patrol, and concludes by declaring that the cavalry must be improved and better trained for its duties in war.

According to the last edition of the official Army List issued by the British War Office, there are 132 general officers on the active list of the British army, and only thirty-two of them have passed the Staff College. "It cannot therefore be well said," remarks the Broad Arrow, "that they have been unduly favored." Their selection emphasizes our contention that there is no system of promotion to the higher ranks of the army. Selection without certain definite rules for its guidance must become more and more unsystematic as peaceful days roll on until at last brilliant, but doubtful, performances at maneuvers will have to be taken as sufficient to justify injustice. As long as the claim of seniority was recognized, and a certain number of promotions were made from the officers at the head of the colonels' list there was no ground for complaints and but few were heard, but when selection was held to warrant the supersession of a man who had already been selected the absurdity of the system was evident, and its retention in its present form is prejudicial to the best interests of the service.

The France Militaire learns that fourteen new war schools for cavalry officers have been established in the Austrian army, and have added a new branch of instruction to their program: the instruction of cavalry officers in the practice of optical signaling and telegraphic service. Officers must acquire a thorough knowledge of the Morse alphabet, of optical signals, of the working of cavalry telegraphic material, and, above all, of the working of telegraphic apparatus according to local requirements. These measures are taken with a view to facilitate the transmission of communications. Every cavalry regiment has, of course, a telegraph patrol for connecting the various units of the scouting service, but this patrol has only a very limited material. It is therefore with the intention of centralizing the means of information and of creating new ones that endeavors will be made to accustom cavalry officers to the use of telegraphic, telephone and optical signals.

European military experts are much interested in a new searchlight recently submitted to the General Staff of the Swiss army. The light is reported to have proved a great success. It is stated that objects at a distance of six and one-half miles were so brilliantly illuminated as to be readily visible through a glass. The machine providing the power is of twenty-four horsepower and furnished 1,000,000 electric candlepower. A forty-horsepower dynamo would have given, it is said, 12,000,000 candlepower. The diameter of the projector is one meter—39.37 inches. One great advantage of this outfit is that it can be readily handled electrically from a considerable distance, the tests including distances up to 200 meters—219 yards. This enables the operator to send rays to any desired place without being himself blinded by the light or placed under the enemy's fire.

It is reported, on what British naval experts regard as insufficient authority, that the Germans intend to arm their new battleships Ersatz Bayern and Ersatz Sachsen with fourteen heavy guns in seven turrets, of which three would be on the middle line, two aft, while two others would be on each broadside. Another authority says sixteen big guns are intended. In the same way the Japanese battleships Aki and Satsuma are credited with eight two-gun turrets, one forward, another aft, and three on each broadside. It is rumored that the trials of the first German submarine boat have not proved fully successful.

A British military officer who attended the recent maneuvers of the French army, writing of those exercises for the United Service Magazine, says: "To the French artillery nothing but praise can be awarded. The French field gun is a weapon to be proud of, though it is open to question whether it is any better than ours. It is decidedly superior, however, to the German gun. The manner in which the guns were handled during the maneuvers was admirable. No artillery understands better than the French the important part the guns play, not only in preparing the way for an infantry attack, but in supporting it once it has been launched. As it stands today, the French army is a well-nigh perfect fighting machine, and one has to look far to find the army that one would pit against it with a feeling of confidence in the result. Certainly it falls nothing behind its own proudest standard, and is eminently capable to defend and safeguard its own fair country."

The adventures and present condition of the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship in the battle of the Sea of Japan, are regarded by the Engineer, of London, as a striking demonstration of the excellence of British warship construction. The Mikasa sank in mud, and remained there eleven months. Unlike the Russian ships at Port Arthur, she was not nicely greased below, but went down quite unexpectedly. When she was raised steam was got up in

the forward group of boilers, and at 150 pounds supplied to the engines. Under her own steam she then moved away from the scene of her loss. There must be some uncommonly excellent work inside the Mikasa, and some very considerable smartness on the part of the Japanese salvors for them to be able to attempt to get up steam in a ship that had been so long below. That it was carried out without difficulty is, if possible, more wonderful still. There cannot be anything in connection with salvage that the West can teach Japan.

The Engineer, of London, states that Japan, having six ships of the Dreadnought variety well in hand, is beginning a new program. The battleships of it will be 21,000 tons and twenty-knot speed. Armament, twelve twelve-inch, ten six-inch, twelve 4.7-inch. The cruisers will be somewhat larger than the Dreadnought, and carry four twelve-inch and eight ten-inch. Their speed will be twenty-five knots.

Col. F. G. Stone, of the British army, delivered a lecture on "The Organization of the Canadian Militia" at the Royal United Service Institution in London on Oct. 25, in which he expressed the opinion that the Canadian system is superior to that of the United States Army, and the chief feature of it is the field artillery. The gunners are usually city men, and the drivers are rural hands, who bring into camp the pairs of horses. The training time fits in with the dull times of work. "No one," said Colonel Stone, "can be associated with the Canadian militia, as I have been, without being deeply impressed with the intensely national character of the force; the militia enters into the daily life of the Canadian citizen and farmer; the personnel of the militia is composed of men who have a stake in the country. Such men as these are in earnest in their undertakings, and to work with them and for them is a gratification of the Imperial instinct which has a unique charm of its own. I learned many things in that country, nor the least of which was the true signification of the word 'patriotism'."

The Tokio correspondent of the Internationale Revue über die gesamten Armeen und Flotten states that the commission formed to consider the proposed reorganization of the Japanese army has seriously discussed the question of the creation of mounted infantry. The idea is said to have arisen from the consideration of the fact that the horses of a cavalry which has already been seriously engaged are generally too much worn out to carry on an effective pursuit; while the horses of mounted infantry would have been inactive and comparatively safe from casualty while their riders were engaged on foot, and would consequently be quite fit to follow up the enemy. Further, the class of horse indigenous to Japan is far more suited for the work of mounted infantry than for the duties of cavalry. Under no circumstances, however, is there any idea of diminishing the numbers of the cavalry by creating mounted infantry, for the Japanese have not forgotten how greatly their operations in the last war were cramped and restricted by the inferiority and weakness of their cavalry; and, as a matter of fact, there appears small doubt that Japan intends to create eight divisions of cavalry, to make large purchases of remounts in foreign countries, and seriously to turn her attention to the breeding of bigger horses, more suitable for cavalry purposes.

For several months the German military forces operating in Southwest Africa have been using a new means for rendering water infected with bacteria wholesome and fit for consumption by the troops. Judging by the number in use and the results obtained it would appear that the vital problem of keeping a body of men, not to say a whole army, on active service well supplied with good and pure water has been satisfactorily solved. The medical department of the Prussian War Office was the first to put forward the theory, after very elaborate tests, that a temperature of 220 to 230 degrees Fahrenheit destroys in a very few minutes all germs contained in water however contaminated it may be. This valuable discovery led to a variety of experiments being made with a view to embodying the principle in an apparatus which would meet the requirements of the military and at the same time stand the tests of the medical authorities.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

READER asks: If a retired soldier when he is placed on the retired list can be sent to the Philippine Islands upon request for place of transportation. Answer: This is a matter which would have to be decided at the time by the War Department. It is not customary to grant such requests, but exceptions are sometimes made.

C. O. writes: I passed the examination for ordnance sergeant, U.S.A., in August, 1905. Will I be appointed soon? Answer: There are no vacancies at the present time. It is impossible to say when you will be appointed.

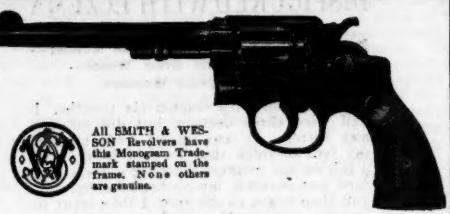
INQUIRER.—Par. 131, of the Army Regulations, as amended, reads as follows: "An enlisted man who absents himself from his post or company without authority will forfeit all pay and allowances accruing during such absence, but he cannot be required, either upon conviction by a court-martial of absence without leave or otherwise, to make good the time lost. No man will be reported a deserter until after the expiration of ten days (should he remain away that length of time), unless the company commander has conclusive evidence of the absentee's intention not to return; but commanding officers will take steps to apprehend soldiers absent without leave as soon as that fact is reported. Should the soldier not return, or not be apprehended, within the time named, his desertion will date from the commencement of the unauthorized absence. An absence without leave of less than one day will not be noted upon the muster rolls."

F. S. H. G. F. asks: How much double time am I entitled to? I served as sergeant in Co. F, 12th Inf., and with the command from Tampa to Cuba and back to Montauk Point; also expedition to P.I. in 1899, being discharged on April 13, 1899. I also served as first sergeant, Co. B, 28th Inf., from San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1902, to the P.I.; discharged July 9, 1902; re-enlisted at place of discharge (Indan), and reinstated on July 10, 1902; went on a four months' furlough, leaving Manila, P.I., on July 23, 1902 (transport Buford). Arrived in San Francisco Sept. 7, 1902; reported from furlough Jan. 6, 1903; left the States on the Thomas Jan. 31, 1903, arriving in Manila, P.I., Feb. 25, 1903; joined regiment and stayed with it until departure for the States, Dec. 15, 1903, arriving in the States Jan. 14, 1904. What I am in doubt about is what time was allowed for trip to Cuba, on the island of Cuba, and back to States; also if time is allowed on the transports to and from the Philippines; also if time counts for a man while on furlough. Answer: Your case has been unofficially referred to the War Department. It is suggested by the office of the Military Secretary that you submit your case officially to the Military Secretary for definite information as to the double time that has been credited to you.

J. F. asks: Par. 93, A.R., states that in order to secure appointment as ordnance sergeant a man must be less than forty-five years of age. Supposing a man has successfully passed and been notified by the Chief of Ordnance that his name had been placed on the list for a prospective vacancy when he was only forty-four years of age and no vacancy occurred until he had reached the age of forty-five years, would he still be eligible for appointment, or would his name

November 17, 1906.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.



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be stricken from the list? Answer: It is held at the War Department that such a candidate could not be appointed. If he is not actually appointed before he is forty-five his name is stricken from the list of eligibles.

SERVICE CHEVRONS ask: Are men who served during Spanish-American war for periods less than three years entitled to wear a "service in war chevron"? Example: A man who served six months, or maybe two years and eleven months, did not serve a complete three or five year enlistment, and would, according to my view, not be entitled to wear a chevron for that service. Still I notice a number of men wearing chevrons for such service. Answer: Soldiers who served in Spanish war from April 21, 1898, and April 11, 1899, or in Philippines between April 11, 1898, and July 4, 1902, or in China Relief Expeditions are entitled to wear "Service in war chevrons" irrespective of whether they then served a full enlistment of three or five years. At all other times Service chevrons are only given for full enlistments.

W. P. C.—The Manual for Officers, by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., can be procured from the post exchange, West Point, N.Y., price \$1.50.

S. E. writes: I have served five enlistments; for four of them I wear a Cavalry service chevron, termed war; one for campaign, 1885-86; one for 1890-91; campaign for 1898 war, and one for expedition in the P.I., 1900 until 1902. Am I entitled to the four white, or only one? Answer You are entitled to wear four war chevrons—one for each campaign.

J. E. S. asks: Will the 3d Infantry be ordered to the Philippine Islands in 1907? Answer: Probably not in 1907, as it only recently had service in Alaska, which is regarded as "foreign" service. Its turn for the Philippines will not come next year.

MUSICIAN asks: (1) Can an old soldier (bandman) re-enlist in the States and be sent to Philippines to any regiment, if they wish to have his service? (2) If I re-enlist at Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo., can I be sent there to a regiment, or will I have to go to a depot recruiting camp? Answer: No; a recruit cannot select his regiment for assignment, but he can express his preference for assignment, and it will probably receive favorable action. The Military Secretary makes assignments of recruits. (2) You will have to go to a recruit depot.

J. B. asks: If the new garrison that was lately built at Indianapolis, Ind., is going to be garrisoned with troops this fall or not; also what size fort it is; as to how many companies it will accommodate with their quarters, and if there is going to be a full regiment sent there at one time? Answer: Fort Benjamin Harrison, at Indianapolis, Ind., is virtually completed, and will be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1, 1907. One regiment of Infantry will be stationed there.

X. Y. asks: How the Hospital Corps men on recruiting service rank? With the non-commissioned officers or below? Answer: There are no Hospital Corps non-commissioned officers on recruiting duty; only privates first class of the Corps are assigned to this duty.

H. M.—If you look up G.O. 71 and G.O. 81, War Department, 1906, you will probably find therein the information you desire about clothing accounts.

R. asks: (1) A post N.C. staff officer is allowed 1,500 pounds of baggage when changing station; has he the same allowance upon retirement from place of retirement to his home? Answer: Yes. (2) Is the chief musician a member of the regimental N.C. staff? Answer: No; he is a member of the band.

R. O. B.—Clerical duty on board ship outside of duty performed by clerks to paymasters is performed by yeomen who are specially enlisted for clerical duty on board ship. They are first enlisted as landsmen for yeomen for a term of four years and receive at first \$16 per month. If practicable, they are given a preliminary course of instruction on board a training ship at some navy yard. When qualified for yeomen they are appointed yeomen third class at \$30 per month and transferred to a cruising ship as needed. Applicants for enlistment for yeomen in the Navy must write a legible hand, be competent typewriters and have previous clerical experience. A knowledge of stenography is required of yeomen detailed for duty as yeoman to the commanding officer of a ship or the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron. Yeomen when promoted to yeomen second class receive \$35 per month, and when promoted first class yeomen, the pay is \$40 per month. Chief yeomen receive \$60 per month.

F. A. R. asks: Can a young man, twenty-five years of age, just married, receive a commutation from civil life as second lieutenant of the Marine Corps, chaplain or assistant surgeon in Navy, provided he is designated and passes all examinations? Answer: Yes.

G. H. F. M.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire, giving reason for desiring it.

P. J. HUAUCHICA—All enlisted men who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army between April 21, 1898, and April 11, 1899, and all who served in the Philippine Islands between April 11, 1898, and July 4, 1902, or with the China Relief Expedition are entitled to wear service-in-war chevrons.

E. M. Z. asks: Is a deserter from the United States Army after a certain length of time granted clemency papers? If so, what is the required length of time? Answer: If a deserter is not apprehended he is free from arrest, provided he has been within the limits of the United States during a period of two years after his desertion. In this case if he surrenders at a military post and gives proper evidence as to his absence, we can procure a "deserter's release."

T. P. J.—In regard to the song, "The Regular Army, Oh," we presume the one you desire is the one written by the comedian, Edward Harrigan, and sung in the Mulligan Guard series in New York city many years ago. The music was by the late Dave Brahams. The librarian of the U.S. Military Academy informs us that there is a song, "The Regular Army Man,"

the first line of which is as follows: "He ain't no gold laced 'Belvidere' ter sparkle in the sun," and states if you want this he will send it with pleasure. The words and music of the song by Edward Harrigan can be obtained from Hitchcock's Music Store, 25 Ann street, New York city, or if you just want the words alone you may be able to obtain them from Wehman Brothers, 126 Park Row, New York city.

### POST QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS, U.S.A.

The following is a list of past quartermaster sergeants, U.S.A., showing stations and date of appointment, corrected to Nov. 3, 1906:

Anderson, Benjamin A., Ft. Robinson, Neb., Sept. 21, 1904.  
Arnold, Frank W., Columbus Bks., O., Oct. 23, 1906.  
Atkinson, George A., Ft. Totten, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1901.  
Balch, Oliver H., Philippines Division, July 31, 1901.  
Bash, Thomas B., Ft. Wright, Wash., July 1, 1904.  
Beale, Raymond, Newport News, Va., March 24, 1893.  
Bell, Fred, Benicia Bks., Cal., July 1, 1904.  
Benjamin, Michael, Ft. McDowell, Cal., Dec. 24, 1897.  
Bennighoven, William P., Phil. Division, Aug. 7, 1899.  
Berg, Elenius, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 23, 1906.  
Bitterman, Jonas F., Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., July 24, 1905.  
Bogle, Ralph H., Ft. Adams, R.I., July 1, 1904.  
Bourke, Ulrich, Havana, Cuba, April 22, 1902.  
Bower, Roland, Phil. Division, Jan. 5, 1905.  
Bowmaster, Frank L., Presidio S.F., Cal., July 1, 1904.  
Bramstedt, William, Phil. Division, April 29, 1901.  
Brookley, Oli, Ft. Keogh, Mont., Jan. 27, 1906.  
Brown, Frank, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., July 22, 1898.  
Burgess, Frank B., Ft. Liscum, Alaska, July 8, 1904.  
Butler, Michael J., Ft. Mott, N.J., Feb. 18, 1901.  
Butler, Warren A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill., May 21, 1906.  
Cahn, Nathan, Ft. Mansfield, R.I., July 21, 1898.  
Carter, William O., Ft. Howard, Md., Aug. 25, 1906.  
Chard, Henry C., Ft. Probie, Me., Nov. 6, 1902.  
Clarke, Henry N., Ft. Myer, Va., Aug. 11, 1898.  
Codori, Charles F., Phil. Division, July 10, 1906.  
Coffenback, Peter, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y., on furlough for six months from Aug. 6, 1906; Aug. 25, 1890.  
Cohen, Harry, Phil. Division, Jan. 13, 1905.  
Colesworth, Clement G., Ft. Miley, Cal., Dec. 26, 1895.  
Connolly, Thomas, Plattsburg Bks., N.Y., March 25, 1885.  
Cook, Charles F., Phil. Division, Jan. 17, 1903.  
Coppock, Thomas D., Ogden, Utah, Nov. 6, 1902.  
Cotter, Dennis H., Ft. Moultrie, S.C., Oct. 26, 1900.  
Cox, Whittfield H., Phil. Division, May 27, 1901.  
Crommelin, George B., Havana, Cuba, April 23, 1904.  
Crosby, Charles H., Rock Isl. Arsenal, Ill., Feb. 28, 1901.  
Cross, William A., Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark., Oct. 17, 1905.  
Cuffe, Thomas P., Ft. Gibbon, Alaska, June 28, 1901.  
Delmar, John, Phil. Division, July 19, 1901.  
Douglas, James L., Ft. DesMoines, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1895.  
Downs, James M., Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1901.  
Drew, Michael E., Phil. Division, Feb. 27, 1891.  
Easton, Robert C., Ft. Porter, N.Y., May 1, 1903.  
Fack Max, Ft. Terry, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1906.  
Fields, Frank, Ft. Niagara, N.Y., July 14, 1903.  
Fitzgerald, Raymond, Phil. Division, March 11, 1901.  
Flynn, Charles E., Ft. Monroe, Va., Aug. 11, 1898.  
Ford, Edward, Ft. Thomas, Ky., Oct. 5, 1896.  
Foster, William J., Havana, Cuba, June 28, 1905.  
Franke, Charles B., Ft. Riley, Kas., May 10, 1905.  
Fredeman, Henry F., Ft. Assinniboine, Mont., July 25, 1902.  
Freeman, Osman, Ft. Reno, Okla., July 1, 1904.  
Fuhrmann, Siegmund F. E., Havana, Cuba, Aug. 17, 1904.  
Fyfe, Charles W., Phil. Division, July 1, 1904.  
Gaddess, Charles, Phil. Division, Aug. 11, 1898.  
Gee, Walter J., Ft. Wayne, Mich., Jan. 30, 1903.  
Geisler, John G., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 1, 1904.  
Gibbons, Richard, en route to U.S., Sept. 26, 1901.  
Gillespie, James R., Jefferson Bks., Mo., May 9, 1891.  
Gillmore, Robert A., Phil. Division, July 1, 1904.  
Gilmore, Charles, Ft. Brady, Mich., Feb. 8, 1902.  
Grandon, Joshua M., Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo., June 28, 1905.  
Grey, W. A., temporarily at Governors Isl., N.Y., Jan. 5, 1905.  
Grimes, John T., Ft. Caswell, N.C., April 1, 1903.  
Grindley, William C., Ft. Baker, Cal., Sept. 14, 1903.  
Gunner, Abraham L., Ft. Trumbull, Conn., Feb. 18, 1901.  
Hackett, James W., Ft. Hunt, Va., Sept. 30, 1885.  
Hector, John M., Phil. Division, April 7, 1891.  
Hahn, George H., Ft. Clark, Texas, July 10, 1906.  
Halbachs, Charles, en route from P.I. for duty at Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; Aug. 11, 1898.  
Hammond, William D., Boise Bks., Idaho, July 25, 1904.  
Hanson, Henry M., Havana, Cuba, July 18, 1904.  
Harvey, Charles, Phil. Division, Jan. 30, 1885.  
Harvey, James S., Ft. Schuyler, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1904.  
Hecht, Herman, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 1, 1905.  
Hemsted, Frank S., Madison Bks., N.Y., Oct. 28, 1905.  
Hess, Ernest, Havana, Cuba, July 1, 1904.  
Hinson, Clifford J., Havana, Cuba, July 1, 1904.  
Hittinger, J. J. Ft. Wm. H. Seward, Alaska, July 1, 1891.  
Howard, Robert A., Ft. Egbert, Alaska, June 2, 1904.  
Hubbard, Charles Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., May 31, 1900.  
Irving, Howard, Phil. Division, Dec. 2, 1890.  
Isley, Charles J., Phil. Division, Dec. 2, 1890.  
Jackson, Orville, Ft. Hancock, N.J., July 11, 1906.  
Jacobs, Forest R., Phil. Division, July 1, 1904.  
Jennings, Robert, Washington Bks., D.C., June 28, 1905.  
John, Evan H., Ft. Bayard, N.M. (Gen. Hosp.), July 1, 1904.  
Johnson, Charles R., Ft. Ward, Wash., July 1, 1904.  
Johnson, Henry P., Ft. Duchesne, Utah, Oct. 15, 1906.  
Jordan, Thomas W., Phil. Division, Nov. 16, 1904.  
Jordan, John J., Havana, Cuba, Jan. 23, 1906.  
Kalb, Albert, Ft. DuPont, Del., March 11, 1899.  
Kavanaugh, Arthur, Phil. Division, June 1, 1905.  
Kay, Albert F., DeSoto, Fla., July 22, 1899.  
King, William T., Ft. Strong, Mass., Feb. 8, 1902.  
Kitchen, George R., Ft. Apache, Ariz., July 1, 1904.  
Kleitz, Anthony, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 23, 1906.  
Klifforth, Ernest H., Ft. Warren, Mass., July 21, 1900.  
Koenig, Charles, Phil. Division, Oct. 26, 1899.  
Kratzke, Albrecht H., Phil. Division, July 22, 1894.  
Kuhn, Peter V., Phil. Division, Jan. 5, 1905.  
Kuter, Fritz W., Ft. Dodge, Fla., Feb. 18, 1901.  
Lerner, William M., Ft. Wingate, N.M., June 8, 1905.  
Laurenson, Peter F., Ft. Constitution, N.H., Nov. 7, 1903.  
Lauth, Joseph A., Ft. Lincoln, N.D., Dec. 6, 1895.  
Lefferty, John E., Ft. Lawton, Wash., Sept. 9, 1905.  
Legendre, Matthew, Ft. Totten, N.Y., July 27, 1900.  
Lehnhardt, Carl J., Ft. McPherson, Ga., Aug. 18, 1904.  
Levinsohn, Arthur, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. (U.S. Military Prison), Dec. 27, 1886.  
Lewis, Marcus A., Phil. Division, Oct. 28, 1905.  
Lindenstruth, Robert W., Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., June 7, 1906.  
Liesicki, Frank, Havana, Cuba, March 11, 1901.  
Loen, Louis S., Columbus Bks., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1904.  
Luboff, George, Jackson Bks., La., Sept. 15, 1903.  
Lynch, Daniel H., Havana, Cuba, Aug. 17, 1904.  
Lyons, John E., Omaha, Neb., Jan. 31, 1902.  
Macgeebu, Charles, Ft. Worden, Wash., Oct. 16, 1901.  
Macleod, Norman, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 8, 1898.  
Marcy, Daniel E., Ft. McDowell, Cal. (Depot of Recruits and Casuals); March 20, 1906.  
Martin, William, Ft. Missoula, Mont., June 13, 1901.  
Martin, William, 2d, Ft. Flagler, Wash., Nov. 19, 1901.  
Massie, Louis P., Ft. Williams, Me., Oct. 23, 1906.  
McClinton, Willard L., Phil. Division, May 7, 1904.  
McClure, Edward J., Ft. St. Michael, Alaska, Jan. 18, 1905.  
McGraw, John J., Ft. Banks, Mass., May 27, 1903.  
McGurran, George F., Phil. Division, Jan. 5, 1905.  
Meador, John E., Havana, Cuba, Aug. 17, 1903.  
Merizig, Peter N., Havana, Cuba, Aug. 31, 1886.  
Metzger, Herman, Columbus Bks., Ohio, April 23, 1906.  
Mitchell, Edward J., Ft. St. Michael, Alaska, Jan. 18, 1905.  
Moore, Frank B., San Juan, P.R., Aug. 10, 1906.  
Morelle, Charles J., Phil. Division, Aug. 17, 1904.  
Murrell, James, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo., July 1, 1904.  
Naash, Gottlieb, Phil. Division, Aug. 27, 1895.  
Nelson, David A., Ft. Michie, N.Y., April 28, 1906.  
Norman, Alexander F., Davis, Alaska, Feb. 19, 1901.  
O'Brien, Daniel J., Ft. Logan, Colo., Nov. 2, 1901.

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Ogilvie, Harry S., Ft. Riley, Kas., July 9, 1901.  
Ole, Henry R., on furlough for six months, from Oct. 23, 1906; Feb. 18, 1901.  
Osborn, Roland, Ft. Brown, Texas, March 25, 1885.  
Owens, Charles H., Ft. Washakie, Wyo., Feb. 7, 1895.  
Patterson, Thomas, Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Feb. 18, 1901.  
Patton, Thomas, Phil. Division, July 21, 1898.  
Pillans, William I., St. Louis Clothing Depot, St. Louis, Mo.; April 28, 1906.  
Platt, Joe C., Alcatraz Isl., Cal., Sept. 12, 1905.  
Radzivil, Michael, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Feb. 19, 1901.  
Rau, George H., Ft. Assinniboine, Mont., April 18, 1906.  
Reichherzer, Conrad, Ft. Rodman, Mass., July 8, 1904.  
Reilly, William, Ft. Douglas, Utah, Feb. 8, 1899.  
Reissmann, Frederick, West Point, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1899.  
Roberts, Thos. D., on furlough for three months; May 13, 1901.  
Rosemore, Earl H., Ft. Columbia, Wash., July 1, 1904.  
Roth, Herman, Phil. Division, July 25, 1899.  
Russ, Joseph, Ft. Barrancas, Fla., July 1, 1904.  
Sebald, Max., Ft. Snelling, Minn., June 16, 1904.  
Sharp, Eber I., Ft. Bliss, Texas, July 1, 1904.  
Simmons, John T., Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo., Feb. 18, 1901.  
Simpson, Oliver L., Ft. Screven, Ga., July 10, 1906.  
Sloan, Henry C., Ft. St. Philip, La., July 18, 1904.  
Smith, Jacob C., Phil. Division, April 18, 1906.  
Smith, Oliver, Ft. Fremont, S.C., July 18, 1904.  
Spencer, William J., Ft. Mason, Cal., July 21, 1898.  
Spokes, John, Pittsburgh, Pa.; storage and supply depot; July 8, 1904.  
Stanger, Fred, Vancouver Bks., Wash., July 1, 1904.  
Staples, Frederick, Ft. Sill, Okla., Feb. 18, 1901.  
Streetman, Charles, Ft. Ontario, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1894.  
Stuart, Charles W., Ft. Slocum, N.Y., Sept. 9, 1905.  
Starley, George W., Vancouver Bks., Wash., Oct. 31, 1903.  
Supple, John H., Phil. Division, Aug. 11, 1898.  
Thornburg, George W., Phil. Division, Jan. 30, 1903.  
Thordur, Nels J., Ft. Meade, S.D., Oct. 23, 1906.  
Timmons, Charles S., Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1903.  
Torngren, Arvid, Ft. Stevens, Oregon, Feb. 18, 1903.  
Townsend, Charles B., Phil. Division, June 1, 1905.  
Uster, Frederick, Ft. McIntosh, Texas, Aug. 16, 1893.  
Van Heneker, William, Havana, Cuba, Feb. 6, 1888.  
Wade, Daniel E., Ft. McKinley, Me., July 8, 1903.  
Walter, Rufus, Ft. Greble, R.I., July 25, 1905.  
Ward, Charles T., Ft. Bayard, N.M., Aug. 5, 1895.  
Warren, Frank J., Ft. Wood, N.Y., July 1, 1904.  
Watte, Orient C., Phil. Division, Jan. 23, 1906.  
Wehrkamp, George, Ft. Myer, Va., Jan. 8, 1895.  
Wess, Joseph, Ft. Casey, Wash., Jan. 4, 1896.  
Wetz, George, Ft. Jay, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1905.  
Wey, Peter W., Havana, Cuba, Aug. 17, 1904.  
Wickins, Charles B., Ft. Andrews, Mass., July 1, 1904.  
Widell, Berndt, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 18, 1901.  
Willas, Harry T., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., July 1, 1904.  
Williams, Gottlieb, Presidio S.F. Hosp., March 14, 1901.  
Williams, Michael, Ft. Morgan, Ala., July 8, 1904.  
Williams, Richard J., Havana, Cuba, April 12, 1895.  
Wisper, James, Cayey, P.R., Nov. 16, 1904.  
Wenne, Gustave, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., June 4, 1908.  
Wood, Scott, Ft. Washington, Md., Dec. 14, 1904.  
Wright, Ernest C., Key West Bks., Fla., Nov. 17, 1904.  
Yeager, Charles, Ft. Crook, Neb., Jan. 26, 1885.  
Zauthier, George H., Ft. Revere, Mass., Jan. 17, 1903.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.

2. Northern Division—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Albinus W. Greeley, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore W. Wins, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Dept. of the Dakotas—Brig. Gen. John W. Babb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.

3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Illoilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

6. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Illoilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

7. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Illoilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

8. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Illoilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

9. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Illoilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

10. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Illoilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

11. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen

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2d Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E, M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H, I and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E and G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, K and M, Presidio of S.F., Cal.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

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3d. Ft. Myer, Va.

4th. Ft. Myer, Va.

5th. Manila, P.I.

6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th. Manila, P.I.

9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.

13th. Ft. Manila, P.I.

14th. Havana, Cuba.

15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

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4th. Jackson Bks., La.

5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

8th. Ft. Montrile, S.C.

9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

10th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

11th. Key West Bks., Fla.

12th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

13th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.

14th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

15th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

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"I suffered with eczema six months. I had tried three doctors, but did not get any better. It was on my body and on my feet so thick that I could hardly put a pin on me without touching eczema. My face was covered, my eyebrows came out, and then it got in my eyes. I then went to another doctor. He asked me what I was taking for it, and I told him Cuticura. He said that was a very good thing, but that he thought that my face would be marked for life. But Cuticura did its work, and my face is now just as clear as it ever was. I told all my friends about my remarkable cure. I feel so thankful I want everybody far and wide to know what Cuticura can do. It is a sure cure for eczema. Mrs. Emma White, 641 Cherry Place, Camden, N.J., April 25, 1905."

19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

21st Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Logan, Colo.

22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

23d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

25th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

26th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

27th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

29th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; B, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; L and M, Honolulu, H.I.; I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.

31st Inf.—Manila, P.I.

32d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

33d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

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All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana.

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GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, A.C., attached. At Fort Totten, N.Y. Enlisted detachment 57th Co., C.A., on board.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, A.C., attached. At Fort Totten, N.Y. Enlisted detachment from 58th Co., C.A., on board.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. George T. Patterson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, A.C., attached. At Fort Totten, N.Y. Enlisted detachment from 120th Co., A.C., on board.

#### BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.

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## AN EQUINE VETERAN.

"Foxall" is the pride of the 6th Battery of Field Artillery, now at Fort Sam Houston," says R. D. Israel, writing in the San Antonio Daily Light. "He is the veteran of the battery, being now twenty-seven years young. He is fifteen hands high, weighs 1,500 pounds, is very wise and fond of Army rations.

"The history of this blood-horse, wise old rascal, is very remarkable. Where he first entered the Service, or when, is a matter of doubt. But it was back in 1896 on a road march in California that he got his transfer to his present berth, and he has been with the 6th ever since, with the exception of two unhappy years.

"When the battery went to Cuba in 1898, Foxall was in the ranks. He went over to Porto Rico with the battery under the command of General Miles. While being unloaded from the transport at that island in the dark he was attached to a row-boat. In the darkness the men in the boat got turned around and rowed out to sea over a mile. Foxall was being towed by a rope, and seeing at length the need of a wise leader, he tugged the boat around by his tow rope and put out for a fire on the shore. He landed the men safely.

"Foxy," as he is universally called by the batterymen, is still in his prime. He can untie any knot that he is tied with, and raises an awful row if he is left behind when the battery goes on a hike. In all the time he has been with the 6th, he has not had one single day of sick leave. He is very fond of bread, and will demand his share on all occasions. The men in the battery look on 'Foxy' as the main guy in the horse line, and it would break their hearts to lose him. He is very popular with both officers and enlisted men, and is looked upon by them as one of the best beloved institutions in the battery."

## FIGHTING THE HEREROS.

Some oddities of campaigning against the Hereros in German Southwest Africa are detailed by Colonel Bayer of the German General Staff in some sketches which he has been publishing from his personal experiences in the field. One point that particularly impressed him was the readiness with which the Hereros and Hottentots singled out the officers at long range.

"It wouldn't have been strange," said he, "if we had worn brilliant uniforms, sashes or other insignia of rank. But we didn't. In the presence of the enemy we used exactly the same uniform and equipment as our troops—suits of khaki and cork helmets, with blue border. We carried no swords.

"Every officer carried a rifle and a cartridge belt with 120 rounds of ammunition in it, exactly like the men. Many of us also wore bayonets. Hands, faces, hair, uniforms, weapons, everything came to be

of the same earthy color. We often couldn't recognize one another and all sorts of funny blunders took place.

"In spite of this outward similarity the natives seemed never at a loss to pick out the officers. Their extraordinary power of vision enabled them to detect the slightest sign—a gesture of the hand to control the advance of the firing line, the use of a field glass, the reception of a report was enough to indicate rank.

"In one case I remember, an officer addressed by his superior turned to him and instinctively raised his hand to his helmet in salute. Instantly the fire of the natives was concentrated on them and the superior was killed."—*N.Y. Sun*.

## BURN'T CORK MUSTACHES.

A late officer of the Household Cavalry tells a story about the days when the order to wear mustaches was first issued in the early '40s. "My father was a subaltern in the 9th Lancers at the time, and every officer and man in the regiment was clean shaven. To show his devotion to discipline the colonel ordered the regiment to assume artificial mustaches marked out with burnt cork to a set pattern."—*London Chronicle*.

## WANTED DEFINITE DIRECTIONS.

Captain: Do you see that captain on the bridge five miles away?

Tar: Ay, ay, sir.

"Let him have one of those twelve-inch shells in the eye."

"Which eye, sir?"—*Deseret News*.

In answer to a correspondent's inquiry the New York Sun recalls that there have been several vessels of the Navy which have taken to dry land. Arica, Peru, was visited by a severe series of earthquake shocks Aug. 13 and 14, 1868, in which not a building in the town was left uninjured. The shocks were followed by a tidal wave, in which the U.S. storeship *Fredonia* was broken to pieces on the shore with a loss of twenty-seven officers and men, and the *Wateree* was carried high and dry inland half a mile with the loss of but one man. As it would have cost more than she was worth to float her the vessel was sold. In the early '80s she was still intact and was in use as a lodging house. The *Monongahela*, lying in the harbor of Frederickstadt, in the island of St. Croix, was on Nov. 18, 1867, picked up by a tidal wave of earthquake origin, carried over a number of warehouses and landed in one of the streets of the town; another wave picked her up, carried her out of the town to a second dry berth, on a coral reef, without serious damage and with the loss of but five men; she was successfully floated and is still on the Navy list. About the same time the cruiser *De Soto* was thrown by a similar wave, in St. Thomas, high and dry upon

a wharf, thence picked up by a receding wave and carried into deep water with little injury. In the Samoan disaster the *Nipsic* was lifted over the reef and put high on the beach; she was dug out later and came home under her own steam.

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the British and Japanese admiralties exchanged plans and ideas previous to the construction of this warship. As the Satsuma has been built by Japanese labor exclusively, her launching is regarded as a great historical event.

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According to the Tokio correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, the Satsuma, the biggest battleship in the world, launched in Japan Nov. 15, embodies all the lessons of the last war. The woodwork on board has been reduced to a minimum; she is fitted with elaborate fire apparatus and her upper works are kept as clear of top hamper as possible. Her details in the main follow those of the British battleship Dreadnaught, whose steaming capacity she is expected to exceed. The correspondent says there is every reason to believe that

Thomas Wright, perhaps the worst bullet-riddled soldier surviving the Civil War, died at Bristol, Tenn., Oct. 29, in the seventieth year of his age, writes a correspondent. He participated in the battles of Fish Creek, Ky.; Murfreesboro, Shiloh and Chickamauga and was wounded sixteen times. Three bullets entered his breast at Chickamauga and passed entirely through his body near the heart. These balls carried a brass button almost through his body and the button remained in his body for fifteen years. After surviving battles and wounds, he succumbed at last to old age and died quietly in bed.

"The Remarkable Voyage of the Drydock Dewey," written and illustrated by W. J. Aylward, the artist, who accompanied the Dewey, will be among the articles appearing in Scribner's Magazine during the coming season. Gen. E. P. Alexander, one of the few surviving Confederate generals, a West Point graduate and Chief of Artillery under General Lee, will contribute several papers dealing with great battles of the Civil War.

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